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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Allies Try to Seize Isle; U.S. 'Social Justice' Probe; Plant Accidents Decline

The World's Day—April 17, 1942

The War: Allies Attempt Invasion Near Crete

Eastern Mediterranean: An attempted invasion presumably by United Nations troops, of an Axis-occupied island just south of Crete, was reported by the Italian High Command, which claimed the attempt was frustrated.

In the air: Large numbers of RAF bombers resumed attacks on the German-occupied continent, while Nazi bombers carried out one of their heaviest attacks in recent months on an English coastal town—presumably Southampton. [Page 6.]

Sea war: Italy claimed that a British submarine was sunk in the Central Mediterranean by an Italian destroyer. A British submarine has torpedoed and sunk a large Italian transport from a convoy in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced.

Russia: Hitler's headquarters conceded Russians had launched powerful attack on Central Front as London heard German newspapers said Nazi offensive would not start until June. [Page 8.]

General MacArthur's status was cleared up today by Secretary of War Stimson, who said that the General occupied precisely the same position as General Wavell had in the Southwest Pacific.

Bataan losses were placed by the War Department at 65,000, including 35,000 American and Filipino combat troops and 25,000 civilians.

Burma: British troops destroyed the oilfield at Yenangyaung as they retreated northward before the Japanese advance.

Atlantic: One more medium-sized British merchant vessel has been torpedoed, this one in the West Indies, the Navy announced. Survivors have been landed at a port on the Gulf of Mexico.

Washington: Jury Probe of 'Social Justice'

Every phase of Social Justice, the national weekly founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, which has been temporarily barred from the mails for allegedly seditious statements, will be investigated by a Federal grand jury, Attorney General Biddle announced.

A United States Advisory Committee to India, headed by Dr. Henry Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, arrived in New Delhi.

New England: War Plant Accidents Drop

Early rise in accidents in war production is now giving way to a decline in Massachusetts as safety devices are installed and new workers become more skilled. [Page 5.]

Joint efforts of American churches to combat irreligion received an impetus as the United Christian Education Advance convened in Boston. [Page 1.]

A Dorchester, Mass., colonel was disclosed as heroic defender of Cebu in the Philippines. [Page 2.]

Protesting John L. Lewis' effort to organize dairy farmers, W. P. Davis, manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association, testified in Washington in behalf of restrictive labor legislation. [Page 2.]

Move to call special session of Massachusetts Legislature to liberalize unemployment payments to workers made jobless by the war apparently failed. [Page 2.]

Americas: Allies to Hold Air Conference

A conference of representatives of all United Nations with air training programs now under way either in the United States or Canada will be held in Ottawa early in May, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in a joint statement. [Page 3.]

Vigorous enforcement in Argentina of a law permitting the Government to peg prices and punish profiteers in order to curb rising living costs was decided upon by the Cabinet.

Rear Admiral C. E. Van Hook has assumed command of the 15th United States Naval District, which includes the Panama Canal, succeeding Rear Admiral Frank H. Sadler, who is being sent to Washington.

National: German Agents Admit Not Registering

George K. Bodenschatz and his wife Viola, unexpectedly pleading guilty in Federal Court in Louisville, Ky., to charges of being unregistered Nazi agents, were sentenced to five years in prison and fined $3,000 each. A naturalized United States citizen and former Louisville manufacturer, he is a brother of Lieut. Gen. Karl Bodenschatz of the German Army.

Five months ahead of schedule, the destroyer Duncan was commissioned at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Yard.

About 200 small boats, with their owners at the controls, are performing volunteer seagoing police duties off Southern California for the Coast Guard, the Navy announced in Los Angeles.

Arrest of four enemy aliens in Albany, N. Y., and seizure in their homes of short wave radios, shotguns, rifles, cameras and a quantity of ammunition was announced by the F. B. I.

In Europe: Germans Release Norse Primate

Nazis have released Bishop Eivind Berggrav of Oslo, primate of the Norwegian Church, who was arrested recently by the pro-German Quisling Government for anti-Nazi activities, according to a British radio newscast picked up by CBS in New York.

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, accompanied by Prime Minister Churchill and other officials, inspected troops of the British Southern Command.

Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy now in England, conferred at No. 10 Downing Street with Prime Minister Churchill.

Defendants of the now-suspended Riom Trial are to be returned to the fortress of Portalet in the Pyrenees, the German-controlled Paris radio was reported by CBS as stating.

New censorship curtailment of dispatches which might foment ill will between Allies or between the Allies and neutral nations were announced by the British Ministry of Information. [Page 9.]

Japan and Indo-China have successfully concluded trade negotiations, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to the Japanese-occupied French colony, said. Indo-China will export rice and corn to Japan, receiving in return machines, silk and medical supplies.

In France: Government at Vichy Resigns

Vichy Government resigned to clear way for accession of Pierre Laval to power. Admiral Jean Darlan was named commander of all French armed forces.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Calm and Unafraid (With Swedish Translation)			

Weather Predictions

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

N.E. Operators Seek Jump In Gasoline Price

Circulate petition to OPA asking for rise of one and one-half cents a gallon.

Seeking authority to jack up the price of gasoline one and one-half cents a gallon, New England filling station operators today busied themselves getting signatures for a petition to the Office for Price Administration.

Circulation of the petition followed closely the increase in reduction of gasoline supplies for dealers which became effective yesterday. The new order gives dealers only two-thirds the gasoline supply formerly available instead of four-fifths.

25 Cent Ceiling?

The petition is supported by Frederick H. Moore, executive secretary of the New England Retail Gasoline Dealers Association. "All dealers need some kind of relief in order to carry on their business," Mr. Moore said. Meanwhile, individual dealers foretold a ceiling of 25 cents a gallon and petroleum officials anticipated a curtailment of 50 per cent of the gasoline supply.

Mr. Moore, however, had a sharp word for the small filling station owners, many of whom may face liquidation as result of the new order. "Some dealers still have an idea they can always get gasoline," said Mr. Moore. These dealers, he said, approximate 10 per cent of the trade but are the main obstacle to fair gasoline distribution.

Few Drops at Month End

The Association official confirmed the prediction of leaders in the industry that many a dealer will find himself with only a few drops of the liquid in his tank long before the end of the month.

In Maine, gasoline men breathed easier as the Federal Government called off plans for an experimental rationing program in that state. The announcement was enough for an immediate adjournment of the meeting of industrial and recreational officials to discuss the question. Gov. Sumner Sewall, announcing the abandonment of the program, indicated he would have opposed it strongly.

Petroleum distributors, supporting Mr. Moore's belief that dealers must seek relief, indicated that curtailment of gasoline supplies will force a number of small dealers out of business. They reported that some would be forced to the wall by the end of the month, closed because of an inability to ration what they receive. Gasoline sales will have to become a sideline for many dealers, they stated.

Overland Haul Expensive

Meanwhile, they estimated their own losses at $200,000,000 a month. Overland transportation of gasoline to the 17 eastern States affected by the cut is seven to eight times more expensive, according to the industrialists, than transportation by water.

The gasoline officials look to see consumption automatically reduced as more and more motorists begin to feel the affects of tire rationing.

The reduction put into effect yesterday is not the lowest point on the gasoline chart, according to tradesmen. They are expecting deliveries to be cut practically in half, which means of course that consumers will receive only a portion of those supplies, possibly not more than 30 per cent. Owners and users of essential vehicles will be supplied first, thereby cutting still further into the amount left for pleasure drivers.

Leahy Called Home; Vichy Cabinet Out; Stimson Says 65,000 Lost on Bataan; U. S. Wins Battle of Production

War Secretary affirms MacArthur's position; British destroy oil fields in Burma.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today announced that approximately 65,000 persons have been unaccounted for on Bataan Peninsula. This includes 35,000 American and Filipino combat troops and 25,000 civilians. Sixteen general officers were among those unreported and therefore presumably in Japanese hands.

This statement apparently winds up the story of the heroic resistance on the peninsula.

Another War Department statement serves to straighten out the status of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who, according to Secretary Stimson, has had complete control of the strategic direction of the war in the Southwest Pacific and also control over the practical co-ordination of the war effort of the Allies. Whatever caused the announcement from the MacArthur headquarters that definite instructions had not been received was apparently the result of a misunderstanding, since, according to Secretary Stimson, General MacArthur was intended to fill the post formerly occupied by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell in that area. A clarifying message has been sent to the General.

Meanwhile at the front in Burma, British defenders, who were hoping to hold out for a week or two until the rainy season stopped the Japanese advance, have been compelled by the greatly reinforced Japanese troops to destroy the 6,000 oil wells of Yenangyaung in their rapid northward retreat. This retreat has gone so far as to endanger the Chinese fighting on the road to Mandalay to the east. It also makes the position of British units holding out in the territory between the British and the Chinese highly precarious.

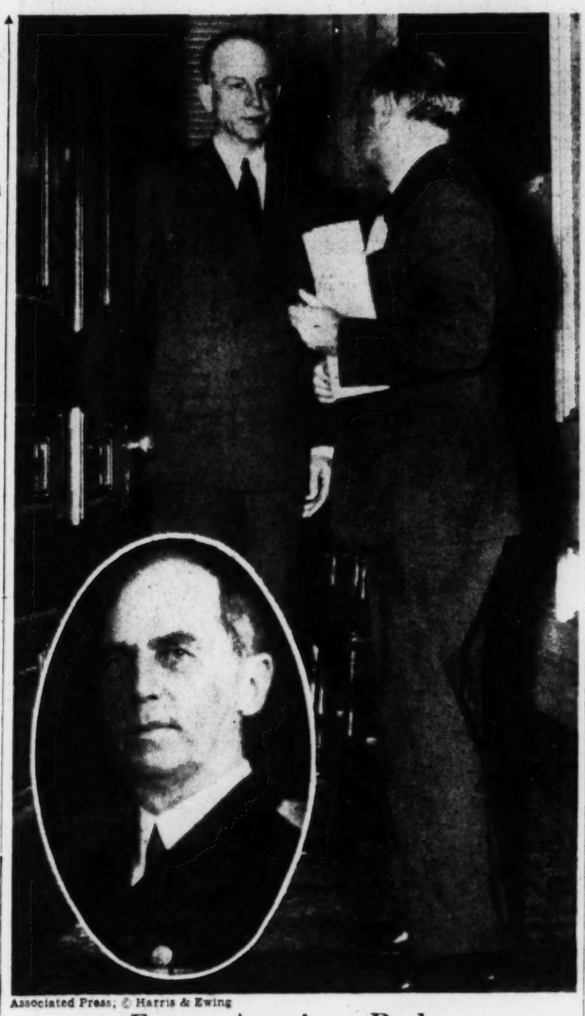
Japanese were stated to have brought 80,000 fresh men into Burma this week in an effort to break Allied resistance, while the campaigning season lasts. Although some mention is made of British air reconnaissance, the rapidity of the British retreat seems to indicate that the Japanese are generally in control of the air.

MacArthur's Status:

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur was in complete charge of the "strategic direction" of the United Nations' war effort in the Southwest Pacific and the "practical co-ordination" of the campaign in that area to defeat the Japanese invaders.

The Secretary of War told his press conference that General Mac-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1



Associated Press; © Harris & Ewing

Franco-American Parley

Gaston Henry-Haye (right), French Ambassador to Washington, pauses for a final word with Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State, after a call at the State Department. In the inset is pictured Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France.

Darlan as defense chief to be responsible to Pétain—Policy statement awaited.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 17 (AP)—The German authorities announced today that 35 hostages had been shot in Occupied France in reprisal for attacks against German occupying troops.

A first group of 15 was shot April 14. This followed attacks on railroad lines the night of March 25.

A second group of 20 was shot the same day in reprisal for attacks against German soldiers.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 17 (AP)—The Vichy Government cleared the way for assumption of power by Pierre Laval by submitting its mass resignation today to Chief of State Pétain and at the Marshal's request the retiring Vice-Premier, Admiral Darlan, became Commander in Chief of land, sea and air forces.

A communiqué announcing the resignation made a point of identifying Admiral Darlan as political heir-designate of the Marshal and spoke of the gravity of the country's present situation.

The communiqué said the Admiral "at the request of the Marshal consented to assume, under his direct authority, the functions of Commander in Chief of the land, sea and air forces."

[This was interpreted to mean, in well-informed neutral circles, that Admiral Darlan had taken control of France's army, navy, and air force, subject only to instructions from Marshal Pétain himself.

As head of the armed forces and "heir apparent" to the position of Chief of State, Admiral Darlan was believed to have assumed the responsibility of acting as a check on M. Laval.]

Disclosure of the composition of the new Cabinet was expected later in the day, with M. Laval in direct authority over several portfolios.

Speech on Policy Awaited

M. Laval was expected also to mark his resumption of power at Vichy with a speech setting forth his position on Vichy's relations with the United States and Germany.

Before M. Laval was ousted from the early Vichy Government he was both Vice-Premier and Marshal Pétain's heir-designate. It seemed now that regardless of the capacity in which M. Laval returns to the government Admiral Darlan will remain next in line to Marshal Pétain as Chief of State.

[An authoritative indication of the make-up of the important military section of the new Vichy Cabinet was contained in a German broadcast.

This broadcast said it was regarded as certain that Rear Admiral René Platon, resigned Secretary for Colonies, would become Secretary of State for Air; Rear Admiral Auphand, Naval Chief of Staff, Secretary of Navy; and Gen. Henri Dentz, who fought the British in Syria and

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Whither the real France: Berlin or Washington? Page 7.

Vichy envoy called for consultation on probable effects of return of Laval.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The United States has recalled its Ambassador from Vichy for consultation, the State Department announced today, as high official quarters here admitted that this country faced not only a probable break in Franco-American diplomatic relations but also the possibility of war with German-dominated France.

Gravely concerned over the formation of Pierre Laval's pro-German government, President Roosevelt has instructed Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, the American envoy to Vichy, to return home in the very near future in order to give Washington a first-hand picture of Vichy developments.

Considerable doubt is expressed in official quarters as to the probability of Ambassador Leahy's return, since it is the Capital's frank judgment that Franco-American relations will inevitably deteriorate as the new Premier carries out his pro-German policies.

Chargé to Remain

Pinckney Tuck, the Counselor at the Vichy Embassy, will remain there as Chargé d'Affaires when Admiral Leahy leaves, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said.

At the French Embassy a spokesman said no instructions had been received from Vichy recalling M. Henry-Laye.

The spokesman pointed out that after the Franco-German armistice in 1940 United States Ambassador William Bullitt was recalled to Washington for consultation, but that then the French Ambassador remained here.

Acting Secretary Welles also explained the State Department's rejection yesterday of a French communication on the grounds that it had been submitted to German authorities and had received their approval before being dispatched.

The incident was described by Mr. Welles to the French Ambassador as one of the most amazing that could conceivably have taken place in the century and a half of friendly relations between the United States and France.

The possibility of eventual hostilities between the United States and German-controlled France described as based on Washington's opinion that the new Hitler-Laval government is definitely committed to an Axis victory.

Will Bar Intrigues

Although the United States Government has striven for months to maintain traditional Franco-American friendship, the highest authority here has revealed that this Government will not tolerate either pro-German intrigues on the part of Vichy Premier Pierre Laval nor sit by idly in the event of any single French move menacing the United Nations' war effort.

Stating the case frankly, these official sources expressed the opinion that M. Laval would endeavor to swing France into the war on the Axis side through an attempt to regain all or a major portion of the French Empire occupied by the British or the Free French.

This prospective Laval attempt will involve the still powerful and highly strategic French fleet, it is said.

The two principal obstacles to Premier Laval's use of the French fleet are the bitter personal rivalry between the Premier and Admiral Jean Francois Darlan and the strong anti-Laval feeling prevalent among the men and officers of the fleet.

Sources here contend, however, that whereas Premier Laval might find it impossible to turn the French fleet over to the Germans, he might succeed in rallying the crews and officers for an attempt to regain such former portions of the French Empire as Syria and French Equatorial Africa.

All Out for Germany

Frankly expecting the worst from the new Premier, who is described here as a man who has staked all on a German victory and will therefore do his utmost to help bring it about, American officials believed that M. Laval will also:

1. Throw all of France's resources and power behind the German war effort as soon as means can be found to do so against the opposition of the overwhelming mass of the French people.

2. Through his new power as head of the French police institute a drastic purge of all Army and Navy officers, both in Unoccupied

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Output Superiority Looms; Army Nears Offensive

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that "so far as the Army is concerned we are getting pretty near to the stage of being ready for an offensive, however difficult it may be."

In a review of American military progress since the assault on Pearl Harbor, given in general terms at his press conference, Mr. Stimson said:

"Things are beginning to move and to move in the right direction."

"I am now more than ever convinced that we are going to get on the offensive and to do so at the earliest practicable moment," he added.

He stressed, however, that preparations for offensive warfare in a conflict which involved the entire globe was a long and difficult process.

"Before we can lead this nation into a long sustained offensive, we must be as sure as possible that certain key points in our armor are as safe as possible," the Secretary said.

Mr. Stimson described the morale of the American fighting forces as "superb."

Text of Stimson statement: Page 3.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—It's being done!

The staggering production goals in airplanes, in tanks, in munitions, set by President Roosevelt last December, are today being met, it can be reported without reservation.

The Battle of Production is being won and it is the most significant victory for the United States in the war thus far.

From unquestionable authority it is possible to state as a fact that victory on the production front is now an absolute certainty.

There will be 60,000 planes, not

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Yanks laugh last on tanks: Page 8.

Combat of Secularization Seen As Task Church Must Face

Calling for a united front of all the churches, Dr. Karl R. Stolz, Dean of Hartford School of Religious Education, today asserted that "our fundamental problem is the secularization of society and we cannot successfully obtain the solution of this through separate denominational efforts."

Dr. Stolz, along with other national leaders in the field of Christian education, addressed the one-day convention held at the Old South Church, under the sponsorship of the United Christian Education Advance. Today's convention is one of a series of nationwide meetings which are being held in major cities—San Diego, Calif., Portland, Ore., Chicago, Philadelphia, Hartford, Conn., and Montpelier, Vt.

"We can't look for uniformity of doctrine, policy, church government, or a method of worship," Dr. Stolz said, "but we can engage in a concentrated effort to combat secularization as one of the common tasks the church has to face.

"We see," he declared, "some of these tasks in the church of helping its homes to become more than thoroughgoing Christian; we see the churches co-operating more fully to overcome the secularization of general American life and of reaching the large group of persons untouched by any religious teaching."

Dr. Stolz saw a more definite need for increased fellowship among the various denominational groups. He favored every church to recognize one another as Christians.

"If we eat together often enough," he said, "we shall soon play together, and if we play together often enough we shall soon sing together, and if we sing together often enough we shall soon pray together."

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Armentrout, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, who will address a gathering this evening, said in an interview that one of the basic things a church must do is to be true to itself as a supernational and superracial organization that ties men who believe in God together, regardless of geographical and racial lines.

Represented in the International Council of Religious Work of which the United Christian Education Advance is a part are 40 different denominations. All have and are participating in the various activities of the organization without loss of identification.

Picture: Page 2.

Award for Valor Goes to All On Island of Malta

LONDON April 17 (AP) — In special recognition of the way Malta has borne up under the steady bombings of Axis warplanes, King George VI has awarded it the George Cross, the first time a medal has been conferred on a part of the British Empire.

The fortified island, less than 60 miles from Sicily, as long ago as March 7, had had 2,000 air raid alarms since Italy's entrance into the war.

The George Cross, awarded for gallantry, is intended primarily for civilians, and all of Malta's residents will share the honor.

In acknowledging the award last night, Malta's Governor, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Dobbie, said "with God's help Malta will not weaken but will endure until the victory is won."

Naval officer's wife on Malta describes continual raiding: Page 4.

Senators Say Patent Pools Have the Force of Treaties

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—Allen Dobey, Special Assistant Attorney General, told the Senate Patents Committee that because of a patent agreement with German interests, du Pont-owned Remington Arms Company was prevented as late as January, 1941, from selling to the British, war ammunition primed with a special composition.

The same agreement, Mr. Dobey said, gave the Hitler controlled German company access to military information on the books of the Remington company through its royalty rights and also allowed the German Company to collect royalties on ammunition sold to the American Army.

Today's story adds a substance known as tetracene priming composition to the list of war materials declared by the Justice Department to have been controlled or restricted in America by patent pools or international cartels with German companies, mostly with the German Dye Trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie.

Mr. Dobey said counsel for Remington had told him that at present it is violating the international agreement on tetracene primer in order to sell the ammunition to the British.

Senators declared that the record of these patent pools showed existence of international business agreements having the force of treaties that existed unknown to the American Government.

Vital Substances Covered

To date, vital war substances covered by committee hearings or judicial consent decrees follow:

1. Synthetic Rubber: Patent pool between Standard Oil (of New Jersey) and I. G. Farben ended by consent decree and fines, freeing use of butyl and other types of rubber.

2. Synthetic Oil: Patents released by same consent decree as above.

3. Manganese — patent pool and monopoly involving the Aluminum Company of America and German Metal Trust just ended by consent decree and fines.

4. Tungsten-carbide: General Electric and I. G. Farben alleged to have limited vital shell cutting substance almost as hard as diamond. Antitrust case now pending.

5. Tetracene priming composition: agreement between subsidiary of I. G. Farben and Remington, subsidiary of du Pont, regulating sales and like other

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Boston Schools Join Move to Combat Delinquency by Keeping Playgrounds Open

Board Votes On Plea Of Civic Groups

Boston school playgrounds will be kept open after school hours beginning April 27 to combat delinquency among children, the School Committee voted last night.

Acting at the request of several women's civic groups, the Committee, in special session, added $20,300 to the school budget to pay salaries of teachers who will be hired as supervisors of the playgrounds. There are 111 grounds in the city.

Simultaneously, the School Committee made final disposition of the case of Doris K. Seary of Mattapan, first grade school teacher who refused to lead the salute to the flag, dismissing her from service.

Miss Seary had been suspended for her failure to lead pupils in the Beethoven School, West Roxbury, in morning flag exercises.

She had stated in public hearings that her religious affiliation with the sect of Jehovah's Witnesses led her to believe it was "idolatrous" to salute the flag, and hence had instructed one of the pupils to lead the others in morning devotions.

The Committee also voted to instruct Alexander M. Sullivan, Business Manager, to purchase supplies and equipment for Boston schools from local firms "whenever possible."

Mr. Sullivan had protested that it had been the practice for at least 18 years to give contracts to the lowest responsible bidder wherever his plant happened to be located.

The matter arose as the result of a contract awarded to a Quincy, Mass., athletic firm for football uniforms and other equipment. The contract was not withdrawn, but School Committeemen decided it would be a "good policy" in the future to "support Boston taxpayers."

Among the women's groups requesting the Committee to keep open school playgrounds after school hours were the following: The Boston League of Women Voters, the Women's City Club, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Boston Federation of Teachers.

It had previously been voted to keep the school yards open in the summer months, at a cost of $60,000 to the city.

Those supporting the newest move maintained that the city might receive a reward many fold, even in terms of money, through the reduction in child delinquency resulting from keeping boys and girls off the streets.

By a Staff Photographer

National Leaders in Field of Christian Education

Left to right: Dr. Karl R. Stolz, Dean, Hartford School of Religious Education; Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of Massachusetts Council of Churches; the Rev. Ivan M. Gould, Director of Young People's Work, International Council of Religious Education.

Juvenile Delinquency Series Is Announced

A series of six articles on juvenile delinquency will start in The Christian Science Monitor on Monday, April 20.

Here's why. War is hard on children. It is a breakdown of law and order that is felt even in the vital unit of the community—the home.

Ever since Pearl Harbor it has been felt here in Greater Boston. Juvenile delinquency is starting to run with the tide. There has been a marked jump in juvenile offenses.

The Police Commission, Juvenile Court Judges, Probation Officers and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety are endeavoring to cope with the problem.

This series seeks to inform the public and enlist its co-operation with the authorities.

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Boston Man Prominent In Cebu Battle

Blue-uniformed, military police fighting the Japanese invasion of Cebu in the Philippines just a week ago today, took their orders from an American Army officer well known in Boston—Lieut.-Col. Howard J. Edmands of Dorchester.

Unheard from since the Japanese attack, Colonel Edmands was the leader of the denim-clad police who assisted Cebu's militia when the Japanese appeared. For arms, they are reported to have rifles and a machine gun.

In leading his men into the thick of the battle, Colonel Edmands followed a family precedent. Mayflower descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, the officer could refer to Capt. David Edmands of Bunker Hill fame, to Major-General Benjamin Franklin Edmands, a foremost figure about the time of the Boston Massacre, and Col. Thomas Edmands of the Boston's Crack First Corps Cadets in Civil War days.

As his men retired from positions on the shores of Cebu, second largest city in the Islands, after each threat of an air raid, their commander had his own experiences in World War I to guide him. Enlisting as a private with the A. E. F.—and thereby spoiling a promising career as an architect—Howard Edmands served through the war. He came out with the silver bar of a First Lieutenant on each shoulder and a reputation as a gunnery expert.

Electing to make soldiering his profession, Lieutenant Edmands was assigned to duty in the Philippines where he has served most of the time since 1919. He took time off to marry a P. I. schoolteacher from a Midwestern family. Regarded as one of the best-informed men on the Islands, the Colonel served at nearly every military base in the Philippines.

Has he relatives in Boston? "Just stacks," one of them said today. There are the Misses Caroline and Christie M. Edmands of Roxbury; Edmands T. Lingham of Newton Highlands; Richard E. Chapman of Roslindale, and numerous other cousins scattered through New England.

One of the better-known members of the family is Horton Edmands, former city editor of a Boston newspaper, who resigned recently to re-enter the Army.

Colonel Edmands has two children. Shirley, the older, is a student at Knox College in Illinois. William is with his mother in San Francisco.

Radio Technicians Sought By the U. S. Army Signal Corps

War Activities in New England

Army Needs Radio Men—Several hundred New Englanders are needed for radio technician and engineering jobs in the Army Signal Corps, the United States Employment Service office in Boston has announced.

These civilian war service appointments carry salaries ranging from $1,440 to $5,600.

"The United States Civil Service Commission which is responsible for all civilian personnel for government establishments has called upon the United States Employment Service to assist in this urgent recruiting for war work," the manager of the Boston office said. "We expect that radio servicemen whose business has been curtailed by the recent freezing of domestic radio production will find opportunity for civilian employment in national defense through these war service appointments."

Men with at least six months recent fulltime experience in technical radio work are urged to apply. Details may be obtained from the United States Employment Service office, 9 Beacon Beacon Street, Boston, or from the local secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners in the Post Office, or the District Offices of the Civil Service Commission in Boston.

Lost Fliers Sought—Naval surface vessels and aircraft scanned the choppy watrs off Gay Head on Martha's Vinyard today in a hunt for two men lost when a Coast Guard amphibian crashed yesterday. The body of William A. Boutillier, radio man first class, of Walla Walla, Washington, third member of the crew, was found. Lieut. Robert James Lafferty, the pilot, of Port Washington, N. Y., and Stephen Hohn Tarapchak, aviation machinist mates first class, of Brooklyn, were missing. The Navy said the plane was on a routine flight from the Brooklyn Coast Guard Air Station and that the crash occurred early yesterday. The cause has not been determined.

Power Supply Safeguarded—The United Illuminating Company of New Haven, Conn., has been authorized by the Federal Power Commission to make a permanent connection, for emergency use only, with the facilities of the Connecticut Light and Power Company at Devon, Conn.

The purpose of the connection, the Commission said, was to safeguard power supply to important war industries served by both utilities, making interchange possible if the facilities of either company should fail.

FBI Active on Coast—The New Haven office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported a series of raids along the eastern Connecticut coast in search for agents who might have come ashore from enemy submarines. Though no suspicious characters were picked up in the raids, which were conducted yesterday, the F. B. I. officers and State Police visited 110 dwellings and other establishments in towns between Westbrook and Groton and seized a quantity of contraband material. This included dynamite caps, rifles, shotguns, pistols, ammunition, cameras, and radios with short wave receiving bands found in possession of aliens.

Harvard Grad Lost—Ensign Louis Crawford Clark, United States Navy flier, has been killed in action, his bride of four months was informed in a telegram from the Navy Department. No details were given. Ensign Clark, a son of Mrs. Harold H. Weeks of New York, and Anne Paul, daughter of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Paul, were married in a fashionable society wedding last December. He was a graduate of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., and Harvard University, Class of 1940.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lowell Institute lecture entitled, "Loyalties: Success, Status and Service; the Demands of War and the Challenge of Peace; Is a Democratic World Order Beyond Powers of Human Beings to Maintain?" By Dr. Henry Wyman Holmes, Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Public welcome free.

"The City of Wilderness" will be the topic of a discussion by Oliver C. Eliot, Superintendent of the Boston Industrial Home. This address will be before the Work Projects Administration community recreation forum at the English High School auditorium, Montgomery Street, South End, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Program by Free French Ambulance Corps will bring together on the speaking platform Jean-Charles Harvey, editor of the Canadian newspaper Le Jour; Col. Donald MacAfee, former Commander of the American Legion Post 1 in Paris; and Otto Zausmer, Boston newspaperman. Open free to the public at New England Mutual Insurance Hall, 8 p. m.

Demonstration, "The Making of an Etching," by Arthur W. Heintzelman. Mr. Heintzelman will demonstrate the whole process, including preparing the plate, etching it, and "pulling" the print. At the Grace Horne Galleries in the Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street, at 8:30 p. m. There will be an admission charge of 50 cents.

Saturday

Nature film, "Birds of the Ocean Shore," showing how unusual oceanic birds mingle in a great colony. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street. There will be three showings—at 10 and 11 a. m., and 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Egyptian Art," by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff, will be the subject of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Dedham walk. Hikers will meet at Forest Hills Elevated Station (downstairs) at 2 p. m. At Dedham, a walk through woods and fields of Sandy Valley, Town Forest, will be enjoyed. Expense, 40 cents.

Violin recital at the Gardner Museum. Frances Brockman will be the violinist, assisted by David Bacon at the piano. Free to the public at 2:45 p. m.

"La Belle au bois," by Jules Supervielle, will be the title of a recital given under the auspices of L'Alliance Française and Le Salon Française de Boston. At the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, at 3:15 p. m. There will be a slight admission charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Failure Seen In Drive For Extra Session

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, today practically conceded failure of the move for a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature to consider liberalization of payments for unemployment insurance.

Only the signature of one additional Senator was required to bring about the convening of a first special session ever called by the legislators themselves.

This mode of ordering a special session by petition was made possible by the last State Constitutional Convention. The State Federation of Labor resorted to it in an endeavor to obtain larger payments for workers displaced by the war.

During the past week considerable pressure was brought to bear on Senator Frank D. Babcock, Republican of Harerhill, to sign. There was little indication at a late hour today that Mr. Babcock would provide the necessary signature. Senator Babcock was appointed by Governor Saltonstall last year as a member of the State Labor Relations Commission.

Mr. Taylor, who was the chief promotor of the special session, termed Mr. Babcock's refusal to sign a "disregard of the best interest of his constituents," because his district is largely industrial.

Nineteen out of a total of 40 Senators signed the State Federation's petition, and 128 members of the House, seven more than the required 121. The total membership of the House is 240.

Newspapermen Judge Posters

Eight judges, chosen from among newspaper and advertising personnel in New England, are to select a winning poster from approximately 270 entered by Massachusetts artists in the United States Army contest sponsored by Westinghouse station WBZ, this afternoon at 3:45.

The contest was for the purpose of creating a poster which would emphasize to the public the necessity for keeping secrecy concerning the movements of military equipment and personnel.

The judges and Helge Sahlin, artist and caricaturist of the Boston Globe; Frederick Robinson, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield, Mass.; Alice Lawton, art director of the Boston Post; Roland Cosgrove, art editor of the Boston Traveler; Frank Saddler, art supervisor of The Christian Science Monitor; John C. Nicodemus, president of the Boston Advertising Club; William Jones, a photographer of the Record-American; and Maj. Russell H. Sweet, public relations officer, First Corps Area, United States Army.

A Paper Salvaging Spree

Ten Tons of Old Material Saved

Employees and executives of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company went on a paper salvaging spree and here's what they turned up. Searching through desks, filing cabinets, and closets they brought forth 21,500 pounds of old catalogues, correspondence and other paper. James F. Collins, meter reader, checks the salvaged paper. In addition to the paper more than 8,000 paper clips and over 17,000 rubber bands were located.

Libya Seen Attrition War Spot By Major Benson Now in Hub

Declaring that "the war in Libya is a war of exhaustion," and that "there may never be a decisive victory there," Maj. Stuart Benson, second in command of the American Field Service during a large part of the Middle East campaign, was in Boston today in the interests of that Service.

The present organization, a revival of the American Field Service of World War I, is the only officially recognized group supplying complete ambulance service. It is made up of young men who have volunteered from colleges, and of older ones who left their businesses and families, paying their own expenses, supplying their own equipment, and performing an heroic task.

"When General Wavell, then Commander in Chief of the British Armies in the Middle East, heard of the splendid work of the American Field Service in Syria, he asked Stephen Galatti, Director General of the Service, for three companies of men and ambulances," said Major Benson, referring to his Middle East activity.

"Ambulances were shipped at once. They arrived in the Middle East last November, just before the first contingent of men sailed. There were just 100 of us—from 24 States of the Union. Forty American universities were represented, as well as four European universities. The men represented 36 professions or vocations."

Need of Men and Money

But, Major Benson continued, "the line of communication for supplies and reinforcements reaching the Middle East from England by way of the Cape is more than 11,500 miles, without allowing for possible diviations. That's a lot of ground to cover, with not too many men or ships or machines of war.

"We must have 400 volunteers and $300,000," said Major Benson, who is now on a swift tour of the eastern and southern States in the interests of the American Field Service.

"There are now 260 ambulances in the Middle East. We must have 140 more. We also want two flying ambulances. Hours saved, even minutes, are important. Also, we want to create a fund that will permit us to give each driver 50 cents a day allowance.

"We've lose between 200 and 300 good men during the past few months," Major Benson continued. "They had to withdraw their applications because of lack of funds. Their transportation is paid for, over and back, by the British, who also furnish food and lodging.

"But, a driver is supposed to pay for his own equipment. This runs to about $150. Then, he should have a minimum of $15 a month for spending money.

"Anyone who wants to, can sponsor a man for a year for $300. It's a fine thing to do. And, while we're talking finances, $2,000 will purchase an ambulance, fully equipped, which will bear the name of the donor.

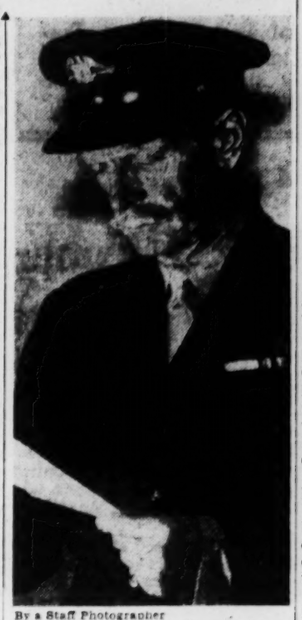
Offers Unusual Chances

"The American Field Service operates on a shoestring. Its overhead and operating expenses are just about the low record for charitable organizations—less than six per cent. Ninety-four per cent of moneys received goes into the field," Major Benson added.

Referring to the volunteers already in the Service, Major Benson characterized them as "a picked lot, approved by ourvelves, by the State Department, and the F.B.I., before acceptance. The Selective Service Board co-operates with us. In the majority of cases, they grant deferment to men who are under the 1A class, and even some of the 1A men. And we are permitted to accept men who have been turned down by other branches of service—for minor physical defects.

"The American Field Service gives such fellows a chance to serve in action—instead of having to fight the war behind a desk. The only difference between an ambulance driver and a soldier is that one is saving lives and the other is destroying them. And saving them is almost as important—for men can be patched up and sent back again to fight.

"The American Field Service is making a real contribution toward victory. And, I repeat, we must have 400 volunteers and $300,000 to carry the job through."



By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Stuart Benson

Second in command of the American Field Service in the Middle East, in Boston as part of his United States tour in behalf of this organization of volunteer ambulance drivers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Showers late tonight ending early tomorrow. Moderate temperature, fresh winds.

New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine: Showers and warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers late tonight, little change in temperature. Fresh winds.

Block Island: Small craft warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:24 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Thursday, 12:50 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 7:54 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Farm Leaders Ask Curbs On Labor Unions

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—An advocate of new legal curbs on labor practices told Congress today that John L. Lewis' move to organize dairy farmers "implies the possibilities of social revolution under a private one-man dictatorship of America."

W. P. Davis, Manager of the New England Milk Producers Association, with headquarters in Boston, made the statement to the House Judiciary Committee. With Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, and H. E. Babcock, Ithica, N. Y., President of the National Council of Farm Co-operatives, Mr. Davis testified in behalf of legislation to subject labor unions to provisions of the 1934 "Antiracketeering" Act and to permit their prosecution under antitrust laws.

Labor spokesmen will be heard Monday on the legislation.

Mr. Davis accused Mr. Lewis, leader of the United Mine Workers, of "seeking to throttle the freedom of the farmers" by attempting to organize dairy farmers.

Success of the Lewis movement, Mr. Davis continued, "will give complete power to paralyze the food supply of the nation."

Contending that organized labor groups had "gone far beyond the legitimate field of labor unions," Mr. O'Neal said "labor rackets levy a toll of unnecessary costs of at least a billion dollars a year upon the American people."

Mr. Babcock said the co-operative Council was not opposed to organized labor, but "has been forced to recognize that some of the practices of organizer labor" are "inimical to the best interests' 'of labor and the public.

Mr. Goss urged immediate action "to outlaw all rackets, violence, force or threts of force in labor disputes, as well as jurisdictional strikes, "quickie" strikes, slowdowns, or any unfair practices of either employee or employer."

Precepts Laid Down by His Father Kept

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 17 (AP)—As Clemente Laudanna boarded a train for an army camp last year, his father, Salvatore, a contractor, clasped his hand and gave him a slip of paper.

Home on a recent furlough, Private Laudanna disclosed that the paper contained his father's advice on how he could best serve his country in the army. During his 14 months in service, the soldier said, he has tried faithfully to follow all the precepts, which were:

"First: Try to be a good soldier and try to realize the position you are in. Strive for advancement.

"Second: Love and obey your superiors, and if occasion arises you should protect their lives as you would your father's.

"Third: I hope all goes well, but if worse comes to worse, face your enemy with courage and prove yourself worthy of being a true son of Uncle Sam.

"Fourth: Love your fellowmen as you would your brother and sister.

"Fifth: Strive to be immaculate in appearance always as it is the utmost elegance in a soldier.

"Sixth: Be quick and alert in everything you do.

"Seventh: Avoid the wrong type of companionship.

"With these principles in mind, your term of service shall pass quickly and you shall be justly rewarded and successful.

"We hope you will return to us again content that you have done your duty as a citizen of the United States, and may God bless you and America.

"Your loving father, S. Laudanna."

Hurley Injured, Letter Received In Newton Says

A report that Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, United States Minister to New Zealand, was wounded in the March 19 raid at Port Darwin, Australia, was contained in a letter by Lieut. Col. Warren J. Clear to his father, James J. Clear of Newton, Mass.

Colonel Clear said that about 90 Japanese planes attacked the plane in which he and General Hurley were traveling.

The State epartment in Washington, however, had no comment on this report.

In his letter, Colonel Clear said that he went through 55 bombings on Bataan and Corregidor and with attacked with depth charges on his submarine trip through the Japanese blockade from Corregidor to Surabaya, Java.

"We were bombed," he wrote, "as we came into Surabaya Harbor, and a few days later when General Patrick J. Hurley and I flew into Port Darwin, Australia, from Bandoeng Harbor, our big B-24 was hit by 91 Jap bombers in the raid of March 19 on Port Darwin. Pat was wounded and we lost our effects—for the ninth or tenth time!"

[Mr. Hurley was Secretary of War under President Hoover.]

Newburyport Finds Big Cache of Scrap

Buried under the ground in a cache, hidden for many years, 30 tons of scrap iron were discovered in Newburyport, Mass., and reported to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today.

The scrap iron, enough for three light tanks or 60 Army jeeps, was in the form of three huge drop-hammer bases for anvils. It was discovered in ground belonging to the Towle Silver Company.

These 10-ton anvil bases had been used for the hammering of silver long before the war, and discarded, Henry C. Learned, Newburyport Salvage Chairman, said.

The Newburyport Salvage Civil Defense Committee and officials of the silver company have planned a symbolic ceremony, Mayor John M. Kelleher will, according to present plans, strike one final hammer blow on the anvils "to mark the blows in store for the Japs" when the salvage metal is transformed into munitions, the State Committee said.

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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Sideglances in Washington: Dressing Down the Senator

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sartorial Senate: The high cost of living has hit the Senate, but not to an extent that it can't be joked about.

Here is a bit of Senate repartee on the rising cost of men's suits.

Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas: "They are charging me the same price for one suit which they charged me last year for two suits. I limit myself to two suits a year. If I were like the Senator from Oklahoma, one of the best-dressed men in the Senate, I should have to have more clothes than that."

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma: "I was getting quotations on only one suit. I congratulate the Senator from Kansas. I suspect that he has not paid his income tax in full."

Ahead of the Joneses: One in every 170 employees in the Federal Civil Service is a Smith.

A sample poll recently made of United States Civil Service records shows Smiths in the executive branch of the Government now number more than 10,000.

The Johnsons rank second, numbering 6,600. Next in line are the 5,700 Browns, with 4,800 Joneses coming along in fourth place.

Trying hard to keep up with the Joneses are 4,400 Millers, 3,750 Davises, 3,300 Andersons, 3,000 Wilsons, 2,700 Taylors, 2,700 Moores and 2,500 Thomases.

Fashion's Friend: Stanley Marcus, head of the War Production Board Apparel Section, is a firm believer in fashion. No wonder! His Dallas, Texas, women's store is one of the smartest in the country.

When he was describing the "frozen war silhouette" to writers he paid fashion this tribute:

"Tell a woman she has to wear a barrel" and the instinct of self - individualization would soon be having her decorate it or edging it with lace."

"Scoop" Vandenberg: Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan turned up at police headquarters this week, but not because of anything he had done.

A one-time police reporter on the Grand Rapids Herald, of which he later became editor and publisher, the Senator explained he wanted to renew his memories of the "days when I used to have fun."

Business Before Beauty: Navy officials have shortened their communications lines between old and new temporary buildings near the Lincoln Memorial by two temporary foot-bridges across the reflecting pool.

Incidentally, two machine guns on the top of the Commerce Department interfered with our usual view of the Japanese cherry blossoms this spring.

They're Vacationing in Texas

Associated Press

Viscount and Viscountess Halifax Ride "Jeep"

A ride in one of these frisky Army cars with a Major General as driver was one of the experiences of Lord and Lady Halifax when they visited Fort Sam Houston, Texas, this week to review the Second Infantry Division. Lord Halifax sits in the rear seat with Mrs. Walter Krueger, wife of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, Third Army Commander. Lady Halifax sits next to Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Commander of the Second Infantry Division, who is driving.

Navy Qualifies War Plant Slowdown Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17— Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia has disassociated himself from navy charges that unions are carrying through "slowdowns" in eight specific plants. To telegrams of protest from the unions involved he declares:

"If they have any complaint it's with the Navy. I didn't make these charges."

The Navy in turn, in a formal statement issued yesterday by Assistant Secretary Ralph A. Bard, declared that the charges given publication by Senator Byrd were not intended for the public, but were "a routine compilation of items reported by field representatives of the Navy."

Mr. Bard continued:

"It is not prepared for purposes of publication without confirmation through further investigation, but is intended for the spot information of certain officials of the Navy Department to be checked with information from other sources to determine the need for action.

Declared Not Conclusive

"In fairness to all concerned, the Navy Department wishes to correct the impression that the cases referred to by Senator Byrd and the statements quoted in regard to those cases represent the conclusive views of the Navy Department.

"Steps have been taken by the Navy Department to further investigate these cases and to ascertain definitely the reasons for the reported unsatisfactory records of these plants."

It was further learned here that a fortnight ago William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board in a letter to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, asked him to furnish any information on alleged slowdowns. Thus far, it is authoritatively stated, Secretary Knox has not replied.

The statement that Senator Byrd published was signed by Rear Admiral Charles W. Fisher, written under the letterhead of Assistant Secretary Bard and contained a compilation of purported deliberate slowdowns in eight war plants. It appears that Senator Byrd gave publicity to the document without Navy authorization. Yesterday, Senator Byrd called on the War Department and the Maritime Commission to give him a report of their experiences along the same line. He has urged a congressional investigation.

Some Blame for Management

In three plants mentioned management was blamed for the slowdown. Few proofs of charges were offered. Indignant denials from labor unions continue to come in. Unions are roused over the charges for labor spokesmen for some time have charged that the Navy Department supports an anti-union attitude. Mr. Bard it is recalled is about the only high Administration official who publicly supported elimination of overtime pay for work beyond 40 hours before the House Committee.

Mr. Bard's opposition to the 40-hour week overtime provisions differs from that of Secretary Knox who testified April 14 that he was opposed to altering the Law because it would amount to a 10 per cent wage cut, and would result in "confusion and delay."

The present charges may be made the basis of a counter-attack by labor in an effort to get a show-down with the Navy Department as to whether it is following an anti-labor policy and circulating unsubstantiated rumors of labor's war co-operation.

The War Labor Board states that so far one case alleging a labor slowdown has come to it, but this was reported by a union rather than by an employer and resulted in the dismissal of four workmen. The Board said this was not one of the eight cases reported by the Navy.

C. I. O. to Tear Up Rails Free for War Scrap

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Houston, Texas, April 17

To help alleviate the nation's steel shortage, the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Houston has offered to provide free labor to take up unused street car tracks in the City.

The union said it would provide 500 men who would work two four-hour shifts daily, in addition to their regular employment.

The S. W. O. C. specified the City should furnish tools, equipment, and labor required for re-topping the streets.

President Gets Plan

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)— The United Automobile Workers' program calling for abandonment of double time for Sundays and holidays was laid before President Roosevelt today by R. J. Thomas, Union President, and five other officials of the organization.

Adopted at a meeting in Detroit, the program also reaffirms a no-strike pledge and calls for operation of plants 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Mr. Thomas said Mr. Roosevelt had remarked that he would look over the program with interest.

Loafing Is Charged

CAMDEN, N. J., April 17 (AP)— John Green, President of the C. I. O. Shipbuilding Workers Union, charged today that shipyard managements are hampering production and declared in some cases "men are definitely instructed by their bosses to loaf on the job."

In a letter to Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. Green said managements "are not overly excited about expediting production since their costs are guaranteed and likewise their profits."

Orders "to loaf on the job" were given in some instances at the Bethlehem Company's yards at Fore River, Mass., and Staten Island, N. Y., Mr. Green said. A repair job on a Russian vessel at Bethlehem's Brooklyn yard "was deliberately stalled," he asserted.

He cited other instances of what he called "gross inefficiency" and "wasted man power" at yards in Boston, Long Island and Mobile, Ala., and said the union had submitted a "large number of these cases to the appropriate Government agencies, including the Maritime Commission, but have not heard of any action being taken."

Wage-Freeze Opposed

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)— The Labor War Board, made up of top officials of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., expressed to President Roosevelt today its "determined and uncompromising opposition" to the freezing or stabilization of wages.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. head, declared that the question of wage stabilization was "still under consideration" but that before any action was taken the Chief Executive would discuss the problem again with the Board.

Decentralization Planned To Speed Federal Housing

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)— Plans for decentralization of Federal housing operations, to speed construction of facilities for war workers, were announced today by John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator.

The national housing agency reported the Federal Government had provided $1,352,000,000 for construction of approximately 435,000 dwelling units for war workers and their families, numbering about 1,500,000 persons.

Mr. Blandford said that decentralization would be accomplished by setting up 10 regional offices, and possibly 10 additional "subregions."

The regional offices will be established in 10 of the 13 cities where the War Production Board now has offices, but Mr. Blandford did not designate the cities. The WPB has offices in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, Denver, Seattle, San Francisco, and Detroit.

The completed and programmed work to date includes 293,664 family dwelling units, 17,605 trailers and portable houses and 30,992 single dwelling units, totally financed by Federal funds, and 89,992 dwellings being built privately with Federal insurance backing.

Approximately 150,000 dwelling units for war workers have been completed, the NHA estimated, with around 100,000 under construction and the remaining 185,000 in the planning-development stage.

Funds provided in the effort to meet the housing emergency in defense areas were listed as $600,000,000 under the Lanham Act for permanent and demountable houses: $100,000,000 for Army and Navy housing; $32,000,000 for defense housing under the old United States Housing Authority, and $300,000,000 for the Federal Housing Administration for insurance backing for private construction of defense housing. There now is a bill before Congress proposing $500,000,000 additional for such backing of private builders.

Government officials estimate that 650,000 housing units will be constructed in 1942 — 250,000 by Federal agencies and 400,000 by private builders.

Britain Has Downed 10,000 Enemy Planes

DALLAS, Texas, April 17 (AP)— Viscount Halifax said here the Royal Air Force has "torn out of the skies 10,000 enemy planes" since the beginning of the war and that 80 per cent of all British war production was being sent out of Britain.

Speaking last night at a dinner sponsored by Dallas Civic organizations, the British Ambassador to the United States added that every British soldier for whom shipping space was available was being sent outside the British Isles to strategic battlegrounds around the globe.

He asserted that Britain constantly has on duty no less than 600 naval vessels, patrolling and fighting the Axis in all the world's waters, and declared:

"Britain has never lost a war—except to the United States—so with the United States and Britain fighting on the same side the eventual outcome ought to be plain even to the most thick-headed German."

Lord and Lady Halifax are on a vacation tour of Texas.

U. S. Near Offensive Stage Secretary Stimson Reveals

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)— The text of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's statement on strategy and progress in the war which was issued at his press conference today follows:

You will remember that I told you right after the attack on Pearl Harbor that a dictator could always get the jump on a democracy in the first stages of a war. I think I even told you then that things would probably get worse before they got better. But I told you at the same time that in the later stages of the war when the strain began to be felt by all parties, a democracy could be counted on to show greater strength than an autocracy and would pull down its enemy by sheer endurance and unbreakable morale.

I also told you some months ago that the only way we could finish this war would be by taking the offensive and bringing the war home to our enemies, and that I was in favor of doing it as soon as we could.

I have no doubt that a good many of you have been troubled by the length of time it seemed to take before the United States could assume the initiative in this war.

But I want to say to you today that I am now more than ever convinced of the soundness of the propositions which I stated to you in these matters, and I am now more than ever convinced that we are going to the offensive and to do it at the earliest practicable moment.

Although many of us saw it coming, this war when it did come actually caught the most of our people by surprise. Neither their minds nor their spirits were ready for its onset and in a great peaceful democracy there are lots and lots of things that have to be done before the country is ready for war, particularly an offensive war.

When the blow first struck us, the first thing we had to do was to make certain key defenses safe. And in a country as large as the United States that was a sizeable job. I remember that I told you once here in this room that immediately after the blow at Pearl Harbor the Army had to move some 600,000 men around this continent in our effort to plug up the holes in our defenses and to strengthen them against another surprise blow. Before we can lead this nation into a long sustained offensive we must be as sure as possible that certain key points in our armor are as safe as possible. We must make sure that our resources and manufactories are protected against any interruption which would hold up or damage our offense. And when it is a world war with powerful enemies attacking us all around the globe, our key points of defense run far out into distant quarters of the world where some friendly nation is holding a post that is vital to us. That is what we have been trying to do during these difficult months and the task is not yet finished.

But I think I can tell you today that to me in my lookout post in the War Department things are beginning to move and to move in the right direction.

I have great confidence in the growing morale of our people and I have overwhelming confidence in the morale of our young men in our armies. Before we got into the war, Doubting Thomases used to question the morale of our boys. Those boys were just beginning their military lessons and experiencing the novelty and discomforts of a soldier's life. People used to talk about the low morale of our troops. I think I told you then that as soon as our troops got further on in their training and better equipped with their weapons and particularly if we got into war and they realized the responsibility which rested on them, there would no longer be any question of their morale.

I think that no one of you who comes in contact with our growing armies today will raise that question with me at present. Whether our men are in far off and difficult and dangerous outposts or whether they are straining to get themselves fit for battle on the training grounds at home, their morale has become superb.

It must be, if they are to accomplish the heavy tasks which are before them, I have no doubt of their staunchness for they are free men, and I think that by now they know they are fighting for their freedom.

I think I can assure you now that so far as the Army is concerned we are getting pretty near to the stage of being ready for an offensive, however difficult it may be.

Swedes Oppose Rome Action On American Films

NEW YORK (CBS)—Commenting upon the reported decision of the International Film Chamber, meeting in Rome, that American films shall not be exhibited in Europe after Jan. 1, the Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter wrote today that "the representatives of the Swedish film world have no place" in such an organization, the Swedish radio reported.

The article said:

"It is rather disappointing when an institution that makes such a decision still seems to elect to call itself international. When the Axis Powers dictatorially call the so-called international film kingdom to their service, to promote their own interests in the war, one must say they are driving internationalism pretty far.

"In order to avoid misunderstandings, it may be pointed out that the Swedish representative at the Rome Congress was only sent in the capacity of an observer, and was not sent by the Swedish Film Chamber. He went rather as a representative for the Swedish retailers, who are naturally interested in watching developments in the industry.

"In an international organization which wants to deprive a free, neutral nation of the right to decide for itself what it shall enjoy, even if it happens to be American films, the representatives of the Swedish Film World have no place."

House Group Opposes Delay On Labor and Profits Bill

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)— The House Naval Affairs Committee refused by a nine-to-nine vote today to suspend action for a month on legislation to limit war profits and regulate labor in war industries.

By agreement later, however, the Committee decided against voting on the measure or any amendments until after next week.

Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, indicating he thought the Committee would reject the legislation offered by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Committee chairman who offered the motion, saying:

"We're all aware of the possibility of executive action on all phases of this legislation.

"Negotiations to that end are now going on and rejection of this bill might have a bad effect on those deliberations."

In the meantime, the House Judiciary Committee opened hearings on a new proposal to subject labor unions to prosecution under the Antitrust law and to prevent them from forcing employers to hire "unnecessary" workers.

The measure to bring labor unions under jurisdiction of the Anti-Trust Law was offered by Representative A. S. Mike Monroney (D) of Oklahoma. Unlike the profits-labor legislation pending before the Naval Committee, it was designed to extend beyond the war as permanent legislation.

On the Senate side, a subcommittee drafted legislation giving the Government veto power over wage and salary increases and restricting the extension of closed-shop agreements.

The measure, a modified version of a bill by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, will be referred to the full Labor Committee on Monday and, if approved, placed immediately before the Senate.

Senator Elbert B. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman, said Committee members felt they should offer a "more constructive" bill than one by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, which provides for government seizure of strike-bound plants and which also is due to come up Monday.

The revised Ball measure provides for settlement of labor disputes by the present Conciliation Service and War Labor Board plus a three-member arbitration commission to be appointed by the President.

It would authorize the Commission to forbid any salary increases above $5,000 a year, a provision which Subcommittee Chairman Lister Hill (D), of Alabama, said was designed to prevent corporations from holding down corporate income or excess profits taxes by boosting the salaries of top executives.

The Monroney antitrust bill in the House would establish by law that it "shall not be within the legitimate objects" of labor, agriculture or horticultural organizations to make any contract, or to "engage in any combination or conspiracy, in restraint of commerce," by:

1. Jurisdictional work stoppages in a plant where one union already has been designated exclusive bargaining agent under the National Labor Relations Act.

2. Requiring employers to make a secret payment to any officer or agent of a labor organization.

3. Requiring any employer to impose "unreasonable restrictions or conditions upon the use of any material machines, or equipment.

4. Joining or combining with any employer or any nonlabor group to fix prices, allocate customers, restrict production, eliminate competing employers, attempt to monopolize any part of trade or commerce, or to restrain competition.

5. Induce any employer to hire any person "when such person is in fact in excess of the number of persons reasonably required to perform the work in which the employer is engaged."

Marine Union Opposes Navy Control of Ships

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP) — President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared yesterday that the N. M. U. was against Navy operation of merchant ships as recommended by the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee which investigated the fire that destroyed the former French liner Normandie.

"We believe," Mr. Curran asserted, "that the Navy has a big enough task on its hands at present without giving it the additional burden of operating the Merchant Marine. . . . We do not believe that Navy control would help the successful prosecution of the war, which is our main interest."

Japanese 2-Front Capabilities

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—The Allies must assume that Japan can carry out "major offensives against Australia and India simultaneously," Richard G. Casey, Britain's Minister for the Middle East, said today.

"You can rely on America," the British were told by Mr. Casey, who formerly was Australian Minister to Washington.

He declared the steeply rising production of the United States would "make itself felt in more than one theater of the war" before long. He said it was progressing at "a great pace."

The United States war effort is progressing with no reservations, Mr. Casey added, and the United States "is completely determined to reinstate the prewar position in the Pacific."

He said there "undoubtedly is a lack of appreciation for the British war effort in the United States," and blamed this on the "British tendency to understatement."

Urging closer postwar relations between the British Empire and the United States, he said they would be "the only hope of salvation for the world."

Mr. Casey is en route to Cairo. He said he was conferring with Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, who held the Middle Eastern post before his appointment as British Minister of Production.

He said he believed Washington would send "an American of consequence to the Middle East" to do a job similar to his and added that he had talked with William C. Bullitt, special representative of President Roosevelt in the Mediterranean Area, before leaving the United States.

Car-Seizing Bill Introduced

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)— The Government would be authorized to seize any private automobile in the land under a bill introduced today by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California.

Warning that there won't be enough rubber to keep anything like the present total of 30,000,000 automobiles operating, Senator Downey called for action now to assure future transportation for war workers, for the mail and other services.

Approximately 10,000,000 cars should be removed from the roads and placed "in a vast pool to meet a serious transportation crisis we can expect within a year or so," he said.

Officials at the Office of Price Administration said that Senator Downey's measure was introduced without the knowledge of that organization, and that Price Administrator Leon Henderson indicated he had no present plans for commandeering passenger cars or tires. But they said the California lawmaker was "quite right" in asserting there would not be enough natural or synthetic rubber to keep 30,000,000 cars on the road.

"We are figuring on keeping less than 10,000,000 vehicles equipped with rubber," an OPA spokesman said. "In fact, we intend to keep the barest minimum possible rolling."

Mr. Henderson's office is charged with automobile and tire rationing.

Senator Downey's bill would establish a $5,000,000,000 fund for acquiring a Government pool of automobiles, parts, tires and supplies. Persons who wished could donate their cars; others would be purchased or requisitioned. In the latter case, where a private owner was not satisfied with the price offered, he could take a 50 per cent payment and appeal to the Court of Claims.

Two-car families ought to turn their extra machines over to the Government, Senator Downey declared, adding that persons who live within two or three miles of their jobs should walk.

New University Opens in Autumn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOGALES, Ariz. — A September opening, and dedication, are now being planned for Sonora's State University at Hermosillo, 183 miles south of the border.

Gov. Anselmo Macias laid the cornerstone last autumn, and construction has been pushed rapidly ever since. Now Dr. Domingo Oliveres, President of the committee responsible for raising funds, announces that enough money has been collected to complete and furnish the institution. Operation funds will be supplied through a State tax already in effect.

Everyday Sheet Washed 87 Times; No Sign of Wear

This cotton sheet—washed, Linit-starched, ironed 87 times—shows no evidence of fabric wear, even under the microscope. It looks new, has linen-like finish. (Tests by United States Testing Co., Inc. Test No. 24747, Feb. 6, 1942.)

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Federation of Organizations Hears of Radio Developments

"Today the National Broadcasting Company radiocasts over international shortwave, programs in nine different languages for a period of 20 hours a day," declared Mrs. William H. Corwith, ambassador-at-large for NBC, speaking before the annual luncheon meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations today at the Parker House.

She added that NBC's news broadcasts within the United States occupy 10 per cent of its daily program schedule. Referring to the censorship now being exercised over news broadcasts, Mrs. Corwith said that the broadcasters are working in close co-operation with the various government agencies to insure on the one hand full and adequate coverage of the news, and on the other the complete protection of our war effort. More than 20 weekly programs, she said, are now sent by shortwave to the fighting forces all over the world, in an effort to maintain morale at the highest.

"In the past 20 years," Miss Corwith said, "we have witnessed radio's power to make and unmake governments. No ruler of a dictator state dares ignore it. No man could hope to be President of the United States without it. Radio rightfully used is a force too important socially, politically, and commercially to be overlooked by anyone interested in human welfare and progress."

Another speaker was Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, field representative of the National Association of Broadcasters and of the Radio Council on Children's Programs. She recently returned from a tour which included 42 states and during which she visited 341 broadcasting stations and conferred with more than 12,000 club and civic leaders. She now serves as National Radio Chairman for the National Society of New England Women, the Women's National Radio Committee, and the Institute of Oral and Visual Education.

Third speaker on today's program was Roland Hall Sharp, Latin-American Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from a tour which included his coverage of the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro.

He told the audience of his meeting with Senora Alfaro de Mata, the Costa Rican woman who has been chosen to head the Teachers' National Anti-Nazi Front organization in her country. The group represents virtually all the teachers in Costa Rica, men and women, with a membership of perhaps 600. She is also principal of what used to be the German school in San Jose, the capital.

When Mr. Sharp visited this school in 1938, he said, it had a German principal, the language taught the children from the kindergarten up was German, and the Nazi "Heil Hitler!" salute was included in their training. The change, Mr. Sharp felt, was indicative of the strong stand Costa Rica has continued to take from the very outbreak of hostilities against the United States. He recalled to his listeners that Costa Rica's declaraton of war following the Pearl Harbor incident preceded even that of the United States.

A reception to new officers preceded the luncheon. Special guests included Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin.

By a Staff Photographer

Discussing Plans for City Federation Meeting

Mrs. Max Ulin of Dorchester who will succeed Mrs. C. J. Cook of Jamaica Plain as President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, is shown seated, left, discussing with Mrs. Cook the plans for today's annual meeting at which the latter presided. With them are, left to right, Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus of Hyde Park and Mrs. Albion L. White, who were today elected First Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary, respectively, at the meeting at the Parker House, Boston.

Shimkus Heads State Police After First Promoting Tests

Lieut. William V. Shimkus, troop commander of the Northampton Barracks of the Massachusetts State Police, has been appointed Captain and Executive Officer of the uniformed branch of the State Police, it is announced by Capt. John F. Stokes, Acting Public Safety Commissioner.

The new police head, who has been a member of the law enforcing organization since April 24, 1923, topped the list of 12 State Police officers who passed the first promotional examination ever held in the history of the force. He succeeds Capt. John P. Mahoney, who retired from the $4,700-$5,400 position last February.

Lieut. George H. Thompson, Acting Adjutant at the Boston headquarters, second man on the 12-man list, has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant and Division Inspector, the post paying a salary of $4,260 a year.

Other promotions, based on the recent examination, were: Lieut. John P. Sullivan, troop commander of Framingham Station, to Adjutant during the absence on military leave of Lieut. Edward J. Gully, at a salary of $4,260; Sergeant Michael J. Noonan, Troop C, Holden Barracks, to a lieutenancy, at a salary of $3,540 a year, and Corporal Everett I. Flanders, Bureau of Communications, Boston, to Sergeant, with $2,340 a year.

Those receiving promotions were the first five on the examination list. The examination was open to all State policemen holding the rank of corporal or higher and of the 12 who passed, seven were corporals.

Associated Press

William V. Shimkus

Newly appointed Captain and Executive Officer of the Massachusetts State Police after a series of examinations in which he led the list. He has been a State Trooper since 1923.

Courage to Be Eastern Star's Keynote in May

Courage is to be the keynote of the 66th annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, the call for which has just been sounded by Miss Mary F. McGoldrick of West Medford, Grand Matron. The two-day session is to be held at Springfield, Mass., May 13 and 14.

The program, just issued, discloses a strong touch of patriotic music throughout the meetings to be held at the Municipal Auditorium, and includes annual reports, election of officers, and installation ceremonies.

Opening session at 9 a. m. May 13 is to be largely devoted to welcome addresses and receptions to various groups of guests, officers, and Grand Representatives, together with appointment of committees, a memorial service, and the nomination of Grand Officers.

Miss McGoldrick will present her annual report at the afternoon session, as will Francis D. Collings, of Everett, Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of West Somerville, Grand Secretary, and Mrs. Alice E. Wallace of Brighton, Grand Treasurer.

Music for the sessions will be provided by Franklin Field of Roxbury, tenor, and Mrs. Mary E. Nevery of Dorchester, soprano.

Household 'Help' Classifying Topic Before Y.W.C.A. Group

The beginnings of some form of standard classification of household workers took place yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Industrial Group of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association. Whether these first stirrings of improved status grow into something permanent remains to be seen and depends largely upon the staying powers of the girls who attended yesterday's meeting and of those who wanted to but could not come. There are 70 in all, from Boston alone, and other branches of the "Y" have equally active Industrial Groups working toward similar ends. Represented at yesterday's meeting were girls from Providence, Worcester, Lawrence, Cambridge, and Portland, Maine.

They were addressed by Mrs. Jean Collier Brown of Baltimore, formerly of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, who made the trip to Boston solely to tell this group some phases of the problem that confronts them if they wish to accomplish something lasting. She told them that they must accept a degree of social responsibility in the matter, decide whether it is better for themselves and the country to go on being household help or to turn to defense jobs in factories. "For those of you who prefer household employment," she said, "there is a tremendous job to be done and it badly needs doing." She warned them that they had no hope in legislation at present, nor in any form of unionism, and said that one great disadvantage they have to overcome is the wrong concept of housework and household workers that prevails today, namely, that the work is menial, that anyone with half a wit can do it, and that the household worker is inferior to those who employed her.

Mrs. Brown's audience included not only the girls who are members of the Industrial Group but several board members and officials of the Y. W. C. A. who, being in the employer class, were there to add their point of view to the discussion.

Almost from the first, the meeting was opened for audience-reaction, and the ideas presented were clear-cut. The arguments pro and con were specific, and were obviously the result of thoughtful consideration on the part of young women who knew at firsthand what they were talking about. It was decided that a primary need was to find a way of measuring household skills and of classifying workers accordingly, providing a standard which the employer could count on and for which she in turn would be required to pay fair wages with humane and proper hours of work.

Although it was recognized by everyone that household workers today happen to be in a particularly favorable position, due to scarcity in their ranks, there was also a lively appreciation that what resulted from yesterday's meeting must not look merely to immediate gains, immediate improvements in status, but in better conditions which would hold over even after the present situation had changed and labor was again plentiful.

Under the chairmanship of Miss Sarah Conyers, a Negro girl, the meeting agreed that a good first step would be to appoint a joint committee of employers and employees to work out a method of classification of household workers and report to the Group's next meeting, the date of which will be announced later. All those present who were willing to devote real effort and time to such a project were asked to give their names after the meeting to Miss Claire Larange, the Assistant Chairman. There were 21 who did so.

Mrs. Henry E. Rossell, Chairman of the Employers' Committee of the Group, said that she knew she spoke for all the employers present in saying that any co-operation that was asked would be gladly given.

It was the consensus of the meeting that a probable next step, after classification has been worked out, would be some method of testing. In this, it was believed, employers would be called upon to aid, since it was felt no proper or indicative test of housework skill could be made in any other place than the nome where the work was to be done. However, this point was tabled for future action.

Tea was served after the meeting adjourned. The girls themselves had brought the cakes, and Mrs. J. J. French poured.

Republican Women to Hear Miss Fortescue

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will present Priscilla Fortescue to its members tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Miss Fortescue is well known in Boston for her WEEI radio programs, "Good Morning Ladies" and "Hollywood Snapshots."

She has spent many days and hours on the sets of Hollywood, knows producers, stars, directors, writers and technicians of the major studios and tells the intimate and colorful story of Hollywood life.

The program is being sponsored by the club's Activities Committee, Mrs. William C. Cusack, vice-chairman of the committee, who will preside and introduce the speaker.

Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, chairman of the Women's Division of the New England Towns Committee of the World Wide Broadcasting Company and a member of its Boston Advisory Committee, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon being given by the club on Tuesday, April 21, at 1:00 o'clock. Following luncheon Mrs. Lovett will speak on "WRUL, Civilian Responsibility in This War." Mrs. Isaac Patch of Gloucester is chairman of the luncheon plans and is being assisted by Mrs. George R. Fearing and Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis. Members and their friends are making reservations in goodly numbers for this affair which will offer, through its program, all phases of the important work of Station WRUL.

Members of the Republican Club will have the opportunity to hear Howard Pierce Davis, news analyst, in an address at the clubhouse on Thursday morning, April 23, at 11.00 o'clock, when he speaks on "World Affairs."

French Groups To Hear Play

The Salon Français of Boston and the Alliance Française will hold a joint meeting tomorrow at 3:15 p. m., at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, Boston, and will hear the French actress Ludmilla Pitoeff read Supervielle's play, "La Belle au Bois." Mme. Pitoeff will be presented by Mme. Simone Rivière, professor of French diction at the New England Conservatory of Music.

A luncheon in honor of Mme. Pitoeff is being given by Mr. and Mrs. John Carver Beale before the meeting; afterward Harry Ross will entertain the speaker and some of the guests at tea.

Food Prices Continue Upward —Lamb as Good 'Buy' as Any

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Food prices in general continue their upward march with only an occasional lowering of quotations found by housewives today in their pursuit of food purchases; those few instances are usually a seasonal change.

Pork is perhaps the most outstanding example of high prices. Loins for roasting are as high as 42 cents in some instances, and it is difficult to find them under 33 cents a pound anywhere. Some of the stalls in Faneuil Hall Market ask 38 cents a pound for this item. It is so high that chain stores fail to feature it; and only a year ago these merchants offered pork loins as low as 19 cents a pound. The rise has been steady in recent weeks despite a Government "ceiling" on wholesale quotations.

Lamb Fairly Reasonable

Lamb continues as good a buy as any, housewives report, although prices on that item are higher in line with about everything. Legs of lamb can be had as low as 25 cents a pound, and even at 23 cents in some shops where merchants offer the "sepcial" for Friday only. Independent stores, however, ask 29 cents a pound in most instances, and in some cases as much as 39 cents.

Beef prices show comparatively little change this week-end, although marketmen report indications of an upward move shortly.

Poultry attracts considerable interest among buyers but prices are considered comparatively high by many shoppers. Turkey can be had all the way from 31 to 45 cents a pound, with some nice birds available around 37 to 39 cents a pound. In fact, some merchants give special service in preparing turkeys for which they charge 39 cents a pound.

Chickens range all the way from 25 to 40 cents a pound; fowl 30 to 35; capons 40 to 42, and ducklings 23 to 27.

Lobsters Cheaper

In seafood the price trend is fairly steady in most of the items. The popular haddock scrod, filleted, is available as low as 23 cents a pound in some stores, and from that figure ranges upward. Haddock dressed as desired is quoted at 12 to 14 cents a pound in downtown stores, when the whole fish is purchased. Cod is 12 cents in most downtown stores.

Jack shad is available as low as 20 cents a pound. Smelts can be had at 17 cents a pound and upwards. Lake trout is 40 cents a pound. Lobsters are more numerous again this week. The fresh opened meat is down again this week and is now $2 a pound, but is expected to drop more substantially soon.

In cut-price stores it is possible to buy halibut as low as 29 cents a pound, smelts 17, haddock 8 when the whole fish is purchased, and live lobsters 39 cents a pound.

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture reports: "While eggs are a seasonal 'good buy' an exceptionally wide price range prevails for eggs of comparable quality and size. Pork, onions, peppers and bananas are well up in the high cost brackets, although a decided drop in strawberry quotations helps compensate for the scarcity of bananas. For economy and good values the list includes lamb forequarter, beef or pig liver, fresh haddock, cabbage, bunched beets and carrots, turnips and oranges."

Southern Strawberries

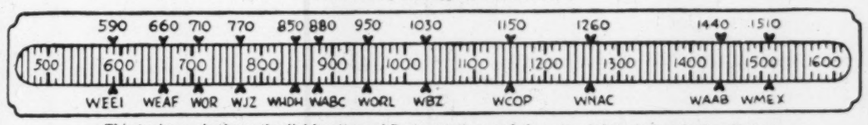
Louisiana strawberries are appearing in the markets of Metropolitan Boston in quantity just now. Prices are as low as 29 cents a quart, and some of the berries look particularly attractive, both in color and firmness. Bananas are indeed scarce and high, due to the ship shortage. It is difficult to find the ordinary bananas for less than 10 cents a pound. Some of the Faneuil Hall stalls offer bananas from the French Island of Guadeloupe in the West Indies, at 15 to 18 cents a pound.

California asparagus is lower and cut-price stores offer it today at 39 cents for a large bunch. Green beans can be had as low as 15 cents a pound, and beets and carrots 5 cents a bunch. Cabbage is commonly offered at five cents a pound or a bit less when three pounds or more are purchased.

Although most of the department and specialty stores in Boston are open for business all day Monday —Patriots' Day—the opposite is true in most of the grocery and food stores.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum" sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-New York	"Theme Song Music"
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins" sketch	Giants baseball game	Nelson Eddy, songs
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-New York	Laurence Welk's Orch.
3:45 Book Campaign	Southernaires, quartet	"Right to Happiness"	Giants baseball game	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:00 Walter Gross' Orch.	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-New York	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:15 Army Jamboree	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas" sketch	Giants baseball game	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
4:30 Army Jamboree	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones" sketch	Boston Braves-New York	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	Buddy Clark, songs
5:00 Musical Camera	"J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:30 Ray Block's Orch.	"Superman" sketch	"The Andersons" sketch	Jack Armstrong; drama	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk: "Tropical Moods"	Musical Roundup	Capt. Midnight; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert;	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper; songs	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup;	Dinner Concert; Talk	"Town Crier"; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show"; Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Romanelli's Or.; songs	News of the World	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	PM Reporter; news
7:30 "How'm I Doin'"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Cole Porter's Music
7:45 Bob Hawk, orch.	Grand Central Station	Baritone and organ	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	Lucille Manners; Ross	Sizing Up the News	Jose Dominquez' Orch.
8:15 Donald Crisp;	dians; songs; guest	Graham's orchestra Ross	What Price Victory?	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:30 drama; guests; or-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information Please!"	Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater
8:45 chestra; E. Davis.	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Men; orch.; chorus	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	March of Time	Waltz Time; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	March of Time	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30 First Nighter; B.	Celebrity Theater:	Party; Louise Massey;	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	drama; James A. Farley	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Party Line"; variety	People Are Funny"	Cedric Foster, news	Five Star News
10:15 Jerry Wayne, songs	Network Sports	Gala show, guests	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	George Harris Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Network Sports	"The Night of April	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Network Sports	17th"; variety program	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Local Sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Defense	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, news	Local Sports
11:15 Weather; Orchestra	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Network Sports	Music You Want	Arch. MacLeish: "Gov-	"Your Songs", orches-	Local Sports
11:45 Network Sports	Music You Want	ernment and the Press"	tra; vocalists	Local Sports

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030c-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock";	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Transcribed Music;	"Musical Clock"; News;	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War summary	News	"Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World;	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot;	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore Variety	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Camp program
8:45 Show, News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Dick MacIntyre's Orch.
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; G. McMullin	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Report on N. E. Defense	Morning Pickup; orch.
10:00 "March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	"The Aldrich Family",	Rainbow House; youth	Studio program
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	comedy serial	show with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Salute to America;	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott and Orch.	Baritone and organ	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Interior Decorating	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Shopping News
11:00 News; Music	The Band Played On	"Lincoln Highway",	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Cartoon Caravan"
11:15 George Frazier, Mu-	The Band Played On	dramatic sketch	Australian News	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 sic Comments	The Little Blue Play-	America the Free: Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	house: Charita Bauer	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 Theater of Today:	News; Network program	"Musical Roundup"	"Patriots' Day"	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Otto Kruger	Norman Black's Orch.	Consumer's Time	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Star Over Hol-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle Ranch Boys
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour: speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 United We Stand	Contrasts in Melody	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano;
1:45 United We Stand	News Service	Transcribed music	Baseball Season Opening	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody";	Suburban Schools' Spell-	Boston Braves-New York	Victory Program
2:15 Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	ing Bee from Faneuil	Giants baseball game	Victory Program
2:30 N. E. Wild Life	Elwood Gary, songs	Hall; Stoneham High	Boston Braves-New York	Nancy Mack, soprano
2:45 Science Adventures	"Here's to You"	School Orchestra; Roi-	Giants baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 Massachusetts Jun-	Royal Canadian Air	land Tapley, conductor,	Boston Braves-New York	Lucky Millander's Orch.
3:15 ior Chamber of	Force Band	Suburban Schools' Spell-	Giants baseball game	Bea Wain, songs
3:30 Commerce: speak-	Phil Bovero's Orchestra,	ing Bee from Faneuil	Boston Braves-New York	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
3:45 ers	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	Hall; Stoneham High	Giants baseball game	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:00 Young Americans in	Club Matinee: variety	School Orchestra; Roi-	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15 the Making	Club Matinee; variety	land Tapley, conductor	Sports Comments	Phil Regan, songs
4:30 News; This Is Our	Club Matinee; variety	"Air Youth for Victory";	Sports Matinee	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:45 War	Club Matinee; variety	Ray Harrington's Orch.	Sports Matinee	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Carmen Miranda's Music
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:30 conductor	Don Wheeler's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Drama Shop
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Rex Dreier, News	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Stars News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Easter Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 "This Is War"; Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama,
7:15 man Corwin drama	Norman Corwin, dir.	Norman Corwin, dir.	Norman Corwin, dir.	Norman Corwin, dir.
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Frank Munn, songs
7:45 ica"; music	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Able's Irish Rose";	"Treasure Hour of Song";	"Lest We Forget"; drama
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tuminia	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences";	"America Loves a Mel-	101st Vets Band; orch.;
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	ody"; soprano; Marion	Kato Mendelsohn, piano
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	Jewish Welfare Board;	National Barn Dance;	Claire, soprano; T. L.	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	R. Massey, Irv. Berlin;	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Thomas, baritone	
9:30 Orch.; vocalists;	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance orchestra	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	Meet the Band	Orchestra; guest	Dance orchestra	
10:00 Serenade"; music,	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not"	"Labor for Victory"; talks	America Preferred: Car-	Shep Field's Orchestra,
10:30 "Fuel Emergency"	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	lo Morelli, baritone	Harry James' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00 Hal McIntyre's Or.	News; Music	News Service	California Melodies;	U. S. Marine Band
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local news; Music	Dave Rose's Orc.; songs	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Fred-	Dance orchestra	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 dy Martin's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Bresciа's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day End; News

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Salon Serenade.
4:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:45 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headlines.
8:45 p. m.—Gilbert & Sullivan.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-New York Giants Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Songs for Marching Men."
9:00 p. m.—Wellesley College String Quartet.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Hal McIntyre's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Arturo Arturo's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Your Songs"; Orchestra, Vocalists.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 18
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:15 p. m.—Over to You. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
London—8:10 p. m.—Musical Interlude. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Radio Theatre. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Radio Theatre: 'El Ama de la Casa.'' TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, April 19

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays Through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.81mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, April 19

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
8:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUX, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 276 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m); 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m); 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1390kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1430kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m); 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.9m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar HP5B (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.58m).

Private War Housing's Big 'Moment' Today as Quincy Rentals Open

In Real Estate Don't Count Too Heavily on Neighborhood

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the true story of a typical eight-year-old home colony of 14 single-family dwellings, the fluctuating fortunes of which stress the pointed moral: "Don't count too heavily on the neighborhood when you plan to move."

Of the 14 homes in this actual Greater Boston communtiy, 12 of them were built eight years ago. Of the 14 families originally settling here, one half have moved away. Three houses have changed hands several times.

In other words, 24 families have lived in this eight-year-old community of only 14 houses. Three houses are now being rented, although one of these is on the verge of being sold to the family now living in it.

What has happened? Why have families felt it necessary to leave this attractive community of medium-priced homes close to schools and all types of transportation, located among many oak trees and a generally high-toned neighborhood? The answer is part of an absorbing tale that hinges upon the typical fluctuations of the American home scene.

"As" Start Ball Rolling

But let's start at one corner of the street dominated by a cozy Cape Cod cottage originally purchased by Mr. and Mrs. "A" with their two children. It wasn't two years after they bought the place that Mrs. "A" wanted a maid. With only seven rooms not too well arranged for a maid and two youngsters, the "A's" moved to a larger house. Since they moved, however, the street has learned that the maid left the "A's" who managed so well without her that now Mr. "A" wishes he was back in the Cape Codder which was much less costly to operate and was "rather cozy," Mr. "A" says.

Across the street from the Cape Codder live the "Bs" who have barely managed to keep clear of foreclosure. Twice the home has been up for sale only to have Mr. "B" get a new job and save the house. Today, things are running fairly smoothly and Mr. "B" is even thinking in terms of painting the place.

Next door Mr. and Mrs. "C" with their two children, have seen the neighborhood build up from their single isolated "in the woods" ark of a house, into a complete colony of 14 houses. Mr. "C" says it was cheap to live before the other homes were built. Being in the woods by himself, he could let his place depreciate, but the newer homes around him now compel continual attention keeping his grounds and house "up to scratch." He admits the new homes have increased the value of his property, but that is small consolation to a family with no intention of selling.

Moral: Don't Buy Old House

Moral: "Don't buy an old house cheap on the assumption that you will save money. In the long run, there are usually few if any savings."

The "D's" who bought the new house next door comprised a woman and her two attractive daughters. Well, the two daughters got married (the parent should have thought of that) within three years, the husbands wanted homes of their own making, so the original house was sold and the mother went to live with one of the daughters.

The "E's" were just a young couple when they came to the only brick house on the street. But they outgrew the place in eight years, moving away this year with their four children to what little "Jackie" said was a "drate, big tastle."

Satisfied dwellers in the colony have been the "F's" and the "G's," although the former have been busy drafting plans for a new home. Yet everytime they have tried to move, the thought of what they now have has postponed the action. Good transportation by fast turnpike, bus and railroad only a step from the colony is a strong factor in home ownership. So are genial neighbors and only a seven-mile trip into Boston. Now that the war has come, the "G's" will be satisfied to stay where they are "for the duration." The only thing that will ever bring them to move is a host of ideas for compact housing garnered from eight years' experience.

Farther down the street, the "H's" lost their grocery business and had to rent their house before they had time to settle. Their house has brought three different families into the neighborhood at varying periods. The "I's" next door worked so hard on their grounds that in five years they moved into a city apartment and sold their home. Since then the street has heard that the "I's" couldn't stand being cooped up in an apartment, and have bought a new home elsewhere.

Expect the Changes

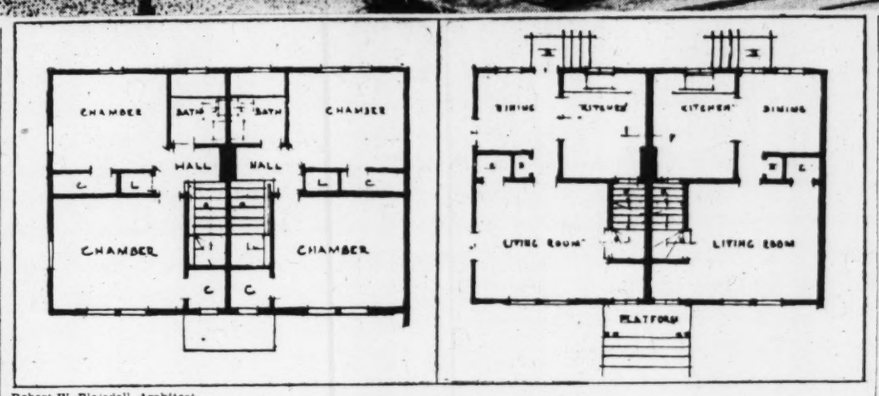
The "J's" are still on the street. Next door, Mr. "K" passed on, so his wife sold the place.

Three of the other four families have not had the urge or the compulsion to move. The fourth family moved because the breadwinner didn't like his job in Boston and got a new one in another city.

So, not a change has been made in this neighborhood because the district was distasteful to anyone or lacked the normal utilities for comfortable living. In neighborhoods less attractive, the percentage of change presumably is greater. Hence, in eight years it is best to assume that a neighborhood will change almost completely either for better or for worse. As Mr. "C" who lives in the big old ark proved for himself "you can't even be sure of your neighborhood when you buy an isolated old house in the woods."

All this applies particularly to undeveloped locations or to new home colonies. As for older type neighborhoods, the trends of the last 10 years will give them away. If rooming signs have been showing in single family residences, the neighborhood is probably headed to apartment houses or business. Taxes have undoubtedly been heavy and families have been moving away much faster than they have been moving in.

In other words, moving into an older district can be much less of a gamble than moving into a new home community. All of which leads to the conclusion that home ownership is a step not to be entered into blindly but with all the faculties trained upon protecting what normally represents the family's biggest lifetime investment.



Robert W. Blaisdell, Architect

First-Rented Single Houses for War Workers

Top: Architect's drawing of types of homes at Victory Park and Roosevelt Park, Quincy, Mass., to house workers at Fore River shipyards. Engineered and designed by private enterprise they constitute the best approach yet made to multiple defense housing in New England. There are five rooms, bath, full basement parking facilities and gas heating for each family unit, renting from $47 to $50 a month. Below: Floor plans of units.

Allocations Of Trucks And Tractors by WPB

The Boston Allocation Office of the Office of Defense Transportation reports that the following certificates of transfer have been issued by the War Production Board at Washington, under its order, M-100.

These certificates of transfer, issued to prospective buyers, who, in turn, apply to the automobile dealers for the trucks as itemized below, are exclusive of those approved for purchasers who are domiciled in districts served by local allocation offices in Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Portland, Maine, and Lebanon, N. H., it was stated by George R. Nuzum, local allocation officer for the Boston district:

Boston Consolidated Gas Company, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, 4 medium trucks.
Boston & Maine Railroad, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, 1 medium truck.
Otis Clapp & Son., Inc., 439 Boylston Street, Boston, 1 light truck.
Draper Corporation, 25 Hopedale Street, Hopedale, 1 heavy truck.
Holliston Mills, Lenox Street, Norwood, 1 medium truck.
George McQuestion Company, Inc., 422 Border Street, East Boston, 1 medium truck.
Charles Malone Trucking, 14 Calvary Street, Waltham, 1 tractor (heavy).
City of Marlboro Water and Sewerage, Marlboro, 1 light truck.
City of Newton, Water Department, Newton, 1 heavy truck.
John R. Parry, 135 Pearl Street, Boston, 1 light truck.
Whittemore Company, 35 Harrison Avenue, Boston, 5 heavy trucks.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Radiation Laboratory, Cambridge, 1 medium truck.
Belmont Fire Department, Belmont, Mass., 1 light truck.
M. & M. Transportation Company, 250 Mystic Avenue, Somerville, 2 tractors (heavy).
Thomas, Master Cleaner, Inc., 95 Bridge Street, Lowell, 1 light truck.

Swimming Lessons Free at Hub Y's

Free swimming lessons for men and women over 18 who don't know how will be given for two weeks in May by the Boston Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., it is announced.

This is the first time the two organizations have combined to offer a service which they feel has never before been similarly made available.

Their "Learn to Swim" campaign will run from May 11 to 23. They are setting it at that time because it is just before the outdoor swimming season opens.

Instruction classes will meet every day at both buildings.

Already 80 of Near 150 Units Taken by Fore River Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., April 17—This afternoon provides New England's biggest moment to date in the development of private defense housing because the first rental projects in this highly industrial region were officially opened in the Point and Shore Boulevard sections of Quincy.

Proudly the representatives of civic enterprise gathered at the entrances of the new Rooesvelt and Victory Parks for formal acclamation of what private industry has undertaken solely with private funds and ingenuity.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston was there to mark the entry of two-story, 4-and-6-family-unit homes for rent into the local field of housing for the families of those working on military production. Also present was John F. Malley, State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, who said the two projects constituted "the start of the greatest single housing contribution by New England to the war effort."

Tenants From Fore River

When finished for occupancy on July 1 this year the two projects will house about 600 persons. Of the 146 units to be constructed, each with three rooms on the first floors and two rooms and bath upstairs, about 80 have already been rented to workers in the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Cost of the projects runs around $600,000 and the average rent will be from $47 to $50 a month. Victory Park, situated in the Quincy Point section of Main and South Streets, is about a half-mile from the Fore River plant, and is located nearer to a war industry than any other housing project in the Commonwealth. Roosevelt Park, in the Atlantic section of Quincy, is at the junction of Quincy Shore Boulevard and Bay State Road. It looks out over the sea three and one-half miles from the Fore River plant.

To fit these projects into the defense housing picture as a truly typical example of what private initiative can do was the task of Joseph F. Kelly, builder and planner of Kelwyn Manor in Arlington, Mass., and recent constructor of 159 defense houses in record time of three months at Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Kelly is the successful businessman who retired several years ago, only to be intrigued into the building field by the urgent demand for decent housing at prices that average American wage earners can pay.

Expect Postwar Durability

Because the homes in these parks will not be built under slipshod methods, pushed up on the basis of hurry rather than attention to details, they are expected to maintain their value for postwar use. The only co-operation asked of the Federal Government is that it stand back of the mortgages to provide insurance for the building loan. In effect, this is private initiative at work backed by the moral support of the Government.

Commenting on the projects today, Walter H. Neaves, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, said: "This defense housing project, privately built and privately financed, is an example of 100 per cent co-operation with the war program. From now on all construction must be associated with the war."

The projects mark the first time that Mr. Kelly has entered into the rental field. His current program calls for the construction of 4 and 6-family garden-type rental units. Designed by Robert Blaisdell, the 6-family units resemble three attached, single-family colonial homes, with the center unit enlarged on the second floor by a slight overhang. Each unit, in addition to its five rooms, will have a full basement, gas-fired heat, plaster-tinted walls, insulation and ample parking privileges.

Parking Meter Issue Revived in Providence

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17—The long-dormant issue of parking meters was revived this week when the Providence City Council Ordinance Committee set in motion a proposal to authorize another referendum on the meters at the polls this November. A similar referendum was held in the city in November, 1940, and at that time the proposal was turned down 25,017 to 22,895.

Meanwhile the city's 1,178 parking meters, which were used in the downtown area four year ago, are resting quietly in a warehouse. They were removed from their places along the curbstones and put away when the Supreme Court ruled the city had not obtained proper authority for their use.

Councilman Charles B. Coppen, who is responsible for reviving the issue, pointed out to the Ordinance Committee that the city could count on revenue of from $140,000 to $150,000 annually if the meters were put to work again. The additional revenue would be particularly welcome at this time, Mr. Coppen said, because wartime stresses threaten to upset the city's normal fiscal affairs.

No local issue in the past few years has aroused more bitter debate than the issue of parking meters. Opposition welled up when a few of the meters were obtained, at no cost to the city, and installed experimentally. The meters paid for themselves and became city property within a few weeks. Others were obtained on the same basis, and they, too, were paid for wholly from the nickels inserted by motorists.

Finally, when the city had the entire 1,178 meters in operation, a technicality was brought up and the State Supreme Court ruled that the city's Board of Police and Fre had exceeded its authority when it authorized use of the meters. Lawyers expressed the opinion that the meters could be legalized and kept in use if permission was obtained from the Legislature, but this was not done and all the meters were removed.

Once the parking meters were taken away, the city's traffic problem became acute overnight. Another storm of criticism welled up. This time many of the civic organizations which had opposed the meters switched around and came out in their support. Previously, the major issue had turned on the right of the city to charge a fee for parking on a public highway. Now the big issue was the chaotic parking situation. Most of the influential downtown civic organizations agreed that whatever the rights and wrongs of the issue might be, the meters had proved themselves useful in regulating parking.

If the meters are not returned to the use for which they were designed, the possibility is seen that they may wind up at an arsenal—providing another six tons or so of metal for the war effort.

Fire-Fighting Units

The 24 towns in Rhode Island which have populations of less than 10,000 were assured by the State Council of Defense this week that adequate supplementary fire-fighting apparatus would be provided for them. Towns of this size are not eligible for fire-fighting equipment to be distributed by the Federal Government.

The State Council announced it had authorized an appropriation of $125,000 for small auxiliary pumper units which will be distributed to the smaller communities.

Approximately 100 of the units, complete with hose and nozzles and mounted on small trailers, are expected to be obtained with the appropriation. Each pumping unit is powered by an automobile-type gasoline motor and has a rated capacity of 500 gallons a minute. The units are designed to be drawn behind trucks or passenger cars.

The Council proposes to distribute the units about the State according to a plan worked out after a state-wide survey of fire-fighting needs. All the equipment will remain as property of the State. It will be loaned to the communities, subject to recall for distribution elsewhere should changing requirements make that necessary.

Liquor Sales

Whether liquor shall be sold in licensed establishments in Rhode Island during blackouts is a question for each city and town to decide for itself, the State Council of Defense ruled this week.

The "hands-off" policy was announced after the North Kingston Town Council appealed to the Council to establish a State-wide policy. Frederick A. Wilmot, Secretary of the Council, explained that the Council considered sales of liquor a local problem outside its jurisdiction.

It's National Victory Book Day

International

Mayor Tobin Makes a Donation

With the nationwide drive to obtain 10,000,000 books for the men in the armed forces drawing near to its finish, President Roosevelt designated April 17 as Victory Book Day. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is shown here in front of the Boston Public Library receiving station, donating books from his personal library as servicemen look on. Books also may be left at branch libraries, book stores, telegraph offices, and police and fire stations.

Bars Are Put Up At Port of Gloucester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 17—For the first time in its long history, the port of Gloucester has been virtually closed. Fishing vessels that are as much a part of this old city as the picturesque waterfront, are now unable to enter or leave port during the night, nor in days of poor visibility. The revolutionary change is due to the war and represents protective measures taken by the Government at all seaports.

Salem Utility Gets Upped Rates

The State Department of Public Utilities has approved the petition for the Salem Gas Light Company to increase rates May 1, to bring in additional revenue totaling $30,765. The ruling was based on increased cost of wages, coal and oil.

At the same time the Department ordered the company to transfer $300,000 from its reserve account to depreciation account, and beginning July 1 to set aside at least $10,000 quarterly for depreciation before paying dividends.

More Names Challenged On Initiative Plea

More than 200 names on the initiative petition for a State fund for workmen's compensation may be invalidated by the State Ballot Law Commission, as a result of testimony given before the Commission today.

The hearing, in its fifth day, is on the protest of four insurance companies seeking to prove that the petition has an insufficient number of signatures. Twenty thousand valid signatures are needed to place the measure on the November ballot. The State Federation of Labor, sponsor of the petition, claims 24,190.

Joseph A. Conway, Chairman of the Ballot Law Commission, announced that the commission would go to Fall River on Tuesday for a hearing at which 40 witnesses will be called by the insurance companies. The hearing will be heard in the Superior Court building there.

First witness today was Frederick Barry of Worcester, whose name appeared as circulator for petitions bearing 178 signatures. Asked by Charles B. Rugg, counsel for the insurance companies, if he signed each sheet as circulator, Mr. Barry denied signing any sheet.

He was then asked by Frank Wallis, counsel for the Labor Federation, to explain how his name happened to be there.

"I collected all the sheets and turned them into Local 70 in Worcester. After I left, Marie Grady, who works in the office, called me on the telephone and asked me if I knew the sheets were not signed. I said I had overlooked signing them and told her to sign my name, as they were to be returned the next morning."

Asked by members of the Commission to relate the circumstances under which the signatures were secured, Mr. Barry said he gave the petitions to other people to circulate.

Miss Doris L. Ellis, Assistant town Clerk of Milford, was the next witness and told the Commission that she did not circulate petition papers although her name appeared on them as circulator.

She said she did not see any persons sign the petition. Miss Ellis said that the papers were in her office around election time, when there were a lot of papers to sign. "I now know that I signed this paper incorrectly. It was an inadvertent error," she said.

Mr. Rugg said he would later offer evidence to prove that six persons whose names appeared on this sheet denied signing their names.

Mrs. Aurora Rose of New Bedford, under cross-examination by Mr. Rugg, testified to circularizing five sheets. She admitted that one was circularized by her brother, another by her brother-in-law. These sheets included 74 signatures which are expected to be thrown out.

Safety Rise Is Indicated In War Work

Accidents in the war industry of Massachusetts show an unexpected decline, William H. Wellen, Director of the Division of Industrial Safety of the Department of Labor and Industries, reported here today.

When plants began to shift over to war production, there was a general increase in accidents over the country.

"Here and there people dug up an old plant or an old machine without guards," Mr. Wellen observed. "New workers came on who were not familiar with their jobs. But orders were put in for guards for dangerous machinery, protection is being widely given, and the new help is getting acclimated and settling down.

"The jump in accidents came at the beginning of the war drive. We don't expect an increase to show up again.

"That makes an encouraging story."

Early in the spurt of war production after Pearl Harbor, when there was much talk going around about accidents, Mr. Wellen began to compile figures for Massachusetts. These are his findings for the last three months: January, 83; February, 75; March, 49.

The record of March showed one fatal accident, 18 serious, and 30 minor. All occurred in industry, caused lost time, and were investigated by the Safety Division.

"We have been supervising very strictly," added Mr. Wellen, "and giving special attention to war industries. Our inspectors visit them oftener than others and keep a close eye on them.

"Engineers in the plants have themselves been checking up to improve safety.

"Manufacturers for the most part are very co-operative in safety work, though there are a few exceptions.

"We have a Massachusetts Safety Council. All the big concerns belong to it. They have been very helpful in promoting safety precautions."

The Division has 33 industrial inspectors. It has frequently been called understaffed. Mr. Wellen declared that the inspectors did a remarkable work for a small force.

"We had our increase in accidents here as in other States," he concluded, "and it looked as if the rate was going to continue to stay up. The figures show what actually happened. The number in March was probably heavier than in March of a year ago, but what pleases me is this decrease since we entered the war."

Government Takings

Government operations in Rhode Island continue to expand at a rapid rate. A government agency has opened negotiations to take over one of the State's largest lumber yards. It needs the space, not the lumber. Another agency last week took over a small grammar school in Warwick and gave the pupils an unexpected thrill.

Your income taxes were probably two to three times higher this year. Next year they'll be still higher. Rising costs and shortages will affect our budgets too. You don't need warning signs to point out that your budget must be cut.

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Closer Allied Collaboration Seen as Marshall's Chief Aim

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—Greatly improved liaison machinery, capable of providing close hour-by-hour collaboration between the British and American General Staffs—if not actually combined General Staffs—is expected to be the most important immediate outcome of the visit here of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Mr. Harry Hopkins, chairman of the joint British-American munitions assignment board.

Talks on strategy and supply which General Marshall and Mr. Hopkins now have been carrying on intensively for more than a week have assumed a very broad scope. The American Chief of Staff yesterday saw Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, while Mr. Hopkins was conferring with a number of Allied leaders in London.

Both General Marshall and Mr. Hopkins had lunch with the King and Queen in addition to their daily conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Mr. Hopkins was also received by King Haakon of Norway and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and conferred with Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador, and Ahmet Rauf Orbay, the new Turkish diplomatic representative in London. He also had a long conference with Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner, and Mr. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador.

Talks With Russian Envoy

Particular importance is attached to this meeting with Mr. Maisky because of the Russian diplomat's recent speech here in which he emphasized the necesstiy of "close collaboration between Great Britain and Russia during the war and after the war."

Inaugurating a special course for teachers on the Soviet Union, Mr. Maisky said that "without such collaboration between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, with the friendly co-operation of the United States, there was not much hope for mankind to establish a just and durable peace."

Emphasizing that in the last 20 years the people of Russia had been separated from the rest of the world, including Great Britain, by a wall of ignorance and suspicion, Mr. Maisky said it was of the highest importance to break down this wall and to clear the air by building up a better understanding of the Soviet Union.

Co-operation on Supplies

It is a well-known fact that liaison arrangements between military authorities and general staffs of the Allies have been far from satisfactory. The best co-operation has been achieved in the realm of supplies and it is understood that efforts are being made to extend the good results in this sphere to other phases of the war strategy.

The Russian demand for offensive action and the frequently proclaimed desire of the Soviet for the opening up of a second front against Germany is obviously one of the main points at issue. This fits into the general conviction here that among points being discussed by General Marshall with Prime Minister Churchill and other British war leaders, including Lord Louis Mountbatten, leader of the commandos, whom he has seen several times in the past few days, is the possibility of offensive operations on various fronts.

A more immediate strategic problem which undoubtedly has been discussed is the Axis plan to link up somewhere in the Indian Ocean. The growing threat to India and Ceylon implied by the presence of a large Japanese fleet in the Bay of Bengal is a most urgent aspect of this problem and Mr. Hopkins plainly discussed those with the representatives of China and Australia.

Turkey's Position

At the other end of the Axis threat, the key position occupied by Turkey, and the question of providing the Turks with munitions and war materials which they would need to resist any German attack is likely to have been a main topic of Mr. Hopkins' talk with Mr. Orbay.

So far as the more strictly strategic side of the problem of meeting the main Axis threat is concerned, this is undoubtedly the keynote of most of General Marshall's talk. On the naval side nothing further had been heard here of the big Japanese fleet in the Bay of Bengal since Mr. Churchill's announcement in the House of Commons earlier in the week.

Closely related to this Japanese threat in the Indian Ocean is the problem of Madagascar which has been raised again in more acute form by the accession of Pierre Laval to power in Vichy.

Allied leaders will have to determine whether this vital base can safely be left in the hands of M. Laval and Admiral Jean Darlan with the Japanese fleet apparently pushing farther and farther west.

The solution of these naval and military problems clearly calls for a better liaison system between all the Allies and especially between Britain and the United States than is in operation at present, and an elaboration of such a setup covering both supplies and military, naval, and air strategy is one of the main results looked for from present London consultation.

Joint Staff Urged

British naval losses in the Bay of Bengal following the fall of Singapore have aroused uneasiness in the House of Commons over an alleged lack of co-ordination in land, sea, and air operations.

This is echoed by the powerful Times of London. It pleaded editorially for a combined general staff to outline British strategy as simple logic which might reassure the nation that risks assumed in the Indian Ocean "were not taken haphazardly, but were organically part of an articulated plan for the conduct of the whole campaign in Asiatic lands and oceans."

The Times declared that lack of air support had accounted for a "succession of military and naval disasters," adding:

"The conviction that something is fundamentally lacking in coordination of the three fighting services has steadily gained ground in the present war and was never more widely or firmly held than now."

The blueprint for an overall staff was first outlined in an article written for The Times by Sir Edward Grigg, former Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for War. It drew support from Lord Swinton and Lord Hankey, former Cabinet members, and Commander Robert T. Bower, Member of Parliament.

The three Chiefs of Staff confer daily. Prime Minister Winston Churchill has stated that the Chiefs of Staff seldom disagree.

Sir Edward declared, however, that "if this is so, then the recommendations must often be a matter of compromise—the lowest common denominator between incompatible ideas."

"This is certainly not a method which will win wars," he wrote.

Sir Edward proposed appointment of a professional fighting man to:

1. Present plans of the combined General Staff to a Chief of Staffs Committee and thereafter to the Cabinet.
2. See that strategic plans take full account of what production and transportation authorities can do.
3. Arrange, above all, that the balance is maintained so commanders in chief in the various theaters can use all three services wherever necessary as instruments of a single plan.

As yet no specific officer has been advanced for such a task.

Hitler's Purge Laid to Army Staff's Doubt of Victory

Unfavorable factors in Nazi situation include lack of supplies and men for long war.

Conditions within Germany which may have a limiting effect on the coming expected offensive are discussed by a writer in Switzerland who has unusual information sources from within the Reich. In the following article, the last of two, disclosures in regard to Hitler's recent purge of the High Command and information on the inadequacies of German transport are analyzed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — An adverse report on Germany's chances of winning the war sent to Reichsführer Hitler by a group of the Reich's leading Generals was responsible for their being purged from the Army early this year, according to new information which has reached here from inside Germany.

Although some of the Generals are reported to have been reinstated in an advisory capacity, they were originally relieved of their commands as the result of a German war prospectus, signed by them, and reportedly delivered to the Führer by the now deposed Gen. Walther von Reichenau.

The document, according to information here, contained the following points:

1. The counterblockade by Germany against England is obviously less effective than the blockade which England has thrown around Germany. The British blockade will become more effective the longer the war lasts.

New Front Impractical

2. The plan for formation of a European front against the United States, England, and Russia can bring no practical results at least until England is invaded and conquered.

3. The threat to Europe, and especially to Germany, by United States entry into the war is particularly dangerous when it is considered that the United States possesses roughly 80 per cent of such indispensable raw materials as copper, antimony, and crude oil.

4. Final German conquest of the Ukraine and Crimea would not visibly relieve the raw materials and agriculture situation in Germany today.

5. Even conquest by Germany of the Caucasian oil region and the inevitable Russian destruction of the oil wells would not bring immediate advantages to Germany, and only small disadvantages to Russia and the United Nations.

Lack of Reserves

6. It is virtually impossible for Germany to furnish the necessary reserves in men and materials for a long war.

7. The Russian front should be regarded as a secondary war zone; a defensive policy should be adopted in the northern and western sections of Europe, and German armies should concentrate their greatest force in the Near and Far East.

The view that the Near and Far East should be the major war zone was reported taken because it was argued that only a rapid decision there could prevent Germany from becoming a war theater itself before long.

While this points to unrest in the Army, other reports reaching here from within the Reich indicate growing difficulties with the transportation problem.

A War of Transport

A recent article in the authoritative Nazi journal Deutsche Allegemaine Zeitung, states that the "present war is a transport war." The expansion of Germany's war economy to European conquered territories is possible only to the extent to which transport facilities can be extended.

The Germans have failed to obey the appeal made by Propaganda Minister Goebbels voluntarily to restrict unessential traveling, hence sharp restrictions are now being enforced. Travel is carefully checked, and whoever travels for pleasure will be punished and in some instances sent to concentration camp.

Mayors in summer resort localities are enforcing a checkup on guests, and only front soldiers or heavy industry workers requiring vacations for health are allowed.

Short of Rolling Stock

Despite "borrowing" from the conquered territories, there is a considerable shortage of rolling stock. The Berliner Boersen Zeitung estimates that the network of railways has been doubled by occupation of Russian territory.

It added that "neither railroads, equipment, nor personnel could be increased in proportion." The winter 1941-1942 being the hardest for a hundred years, froze inner waterways along the Baltic coast and forced railways to assume the entire burden of transport.

The shortage of rolling stock was also seen in the fact that 1,000,000 freight cars would have been needed to deliver the potato harvest this year as compared to only 500,000 needed in 1938.

Since this number of cars was not available, as the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten pointed out, housewives experienced a periodical lack in many cities despite the fact that vital products have been given preference in transport.

Communications Broken

Transportation conditions in the occupied territories were found, according to the Nazi journal Deutsche Nachricten Truppen, to be in a very lamentable state.

"In all countries," the paper states, "telegraph and telephone centers, above-ground cables, equipment and lines were destroyed by fire, air attacks, artillery or sabotage." For miles at a stretch telegraph poles were found to have been broken, and railway communications were scattered to the four winds with the exodus of railway personnel.

The Germans experienced some difficulty in having insufficient technicians with an intimate knowledge of technical French and their inability quickly to train native help made blueprints and technical information of little avail.

Equipment Antiquated

Furthermore, the transportation equipment was found in many cases to be too antiquated to stand the strain which the German war machine would be likely to place upon it. In Poland, France and Russia some of the equipment, in the words of the Deutsche Nachrichten Truppen, was of "Byzantine" vintage.

Transportation facilities in some of the more isolated sections of Russia which came within the scope of the Germans' early conquests were found to be in an "unbelievable" state of confusion.

Moreover, railway stations, tracks, water reservoirs, and workshops were destroyed by Russian partisan air attacks.

Any gain in territory by the Reich in the coming summer campaign, without a decisive destruction of Russian armies, would result in further serious handicap for German transport.

Wide World

Propaganda of Conquest Used by Nazis

This map printed in Germany four months after the Nazis attacked Russia records claims that in 132 days the German forces occupied territory equal to all of Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, France, Yugoslavia, Greece and Crete which were conquered in 147 days, according to the German caption. The black areas are those occupied before the Russian campaign, and the gray area represents these same countries laid on Russian territory taken by the Nazis. Russian counter-offensives have long since wiped out considerable of this gain.

Rumanian Workers In Reich Ask Aid

By the Associated Press

Bern, April 17

Increasing difficulty in the food and clothing situation in Germany is indicated in a Bucharest radio appeal to the Rumanian people asking them to send packages of food and clothing to their countrymen working in Germany.

These packages, the speaker said, will be transported free of charge.

The newspaper Lokalanzeiger of Berlin, reported that a man had been sentenced to capital punishment for trying to use forged food coupons.

260 Convicts Drill For Chance in Army

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 17 (AP) — Ohio Penitentiary's "Defense Legion" wants to trade prison gray for Uncle Sam's khaki.

Drilling four nights a week, 260 convicts are preparing for a place in America's armed forces—if the Ohio Pardon and Parole Commission grants them freedom and military authorities accept their services.

The admiring warden and commanding officer, Gen. Frank D. Henderson, says that in three months most of the group would be ready for the Army. The unit uses dummy guns.

"I can pick 1,000 men out of this prison and stand them up against any troops in the world," says Capt. J. C. Delong, an ex-soldier and a prison employee.

Mr. Henderson, former Ohio Adjutant General and a World War major, and other prison officials picked the 260 from 1,500 volunteers among the penitentiary's 3,800 inmates.

Only first termers whose crimes do not bar them from military service have been taken into the unit.

Naval Officer's Wife on Malta Describes Continual Raiding

By British Press Service

LONDON, April 17 — Strange days on raid-scarred Malta, where bombs can be seen glinting in the sunshine and divig Stukas scream out of blue skies, are described by a British naval officer's wife.

"After 2,000 raids and alerts one becomes an expert at observing where in the sky are the puffs of exploding shells and from the direction of the barrage one can determine where the main attack is coming off," she writes in the Daily Telegraph.

"You see the Junker planes approaching—great black birds. They go through the barrage, release their bombs and rejoin the swarm of escorting Messerschmitts.

"They have been coming over in numbers, and it is most alarming to count them. The bombs can clearly be seen as they glint in the sunshine; then after a few seconds comes a deafening explosion. Doors rattle, latches come off, glass breaks, and the target area is covered with enormous columns of smoke and a thick fog of dust.

"After about half an hour of this, as they come in waves each time, there is a cessation of guns and bombs—except for the Messerschmidt's which remain to observe the results.

"Then you carry on with breakfast or lunch and wonder who has got it this time. You go about your business, and the ARP and civil defense go about theirs.

"It is just an interlude. They will come again soon enough, make no mistake. They are running a shuttle service to and fro, and massed raids are interspersed with nuisance raids.

"This morning I simply had to go into Valetta, since there was a lot of shopping to be done. Living four miles out, it is too far to walk—a bicycle is the only solution.

"It was the loveliest morning, and the country was looking its best when it where not battle-marked. The red clover is blooming. So are the orange blossoms. I was congratulating myself that I had chosen a moment of peace when the siren went. I turned around, bicycled back and took shelter in a friendly police station just in time, for we had a tremendous attack overhead with the usual whistling, banging and cracking noise. The blast coming down the passage to the shelter shook one.

"After the barrage died down, the policeman took me to the station roof to see if the enemy were still about. They were still in the distance, so I decided to chance it and went full-speed until someone shouted, 'Take cover.'

"I hurled my bicycle to the ground and ran to a shelter as the bombs started whistling. For the third time I mounted my bicycle, feeling hot and dishevelled and did the last lap through dust-fog, skirting shell holes and debris.

"The raiders passed; the signal went and, not feeling particularly like it, I started my shopping. I am glad I went to Groch's because I heard tonight that his shop has gone.

"I reached the library and got some books as the 'take cover' signal went again. There was a small margin of time, so I walked to the next shelter. When the bout was over, I was feeling very tired because the rock shelter of Valetta had vibrated to the thud of falling bombs.

"Philip came back very dusty from the terrific afternoon blitz. After tea, another blitz came.

"The possessor of a Distinguished Service Order and bar led the way to the shelter. What a party we were—dogs, maids and workmen, and what a barrage! The maids were wonderful and most cheerful.

"Dinner was late, but we had a cheerful evening and saw a bomber caught in a searchlight and shot down in flames."

Allies Seen Turning More to Offensive

By the Associated Press

London, April 17

Clement R. Attlee, Dominions Secretary, speaking yesterday at a luncheon at which Gen. George C. Marshall and Harry Hopkins of the United States were guests, said the time would come "when we shall more and more turn to the offensive."

This statement came immediately after Mr. Attlee's remark that "we have with us today Mr. Hopkins and General Marshall; I am sure our consultations with them will bear fruit."

Wooden Ship Plan To Lessen the Sub Menace Is Urged

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—A return to wooden cargo ships and even sailing vessels to lessen the menace of submarine actions, conserve steel for the armed forces and keep open the Allied Nations' supply lines was urged today by Representative Martin F. Smith (D) of Washington.

Mr. Smith launched his wooden ship program during a half-hour speech in the House which evoked the approval of numerous members. The interest displayed, he said later, increased his determination to pursue the matter with Army, Navy and Maritime officials.

"The prejudice against wooden ships is not founded upon facts," he told the House.

Any ship, whether of steel or wood, would be sunk or damaged seriously if struck in a vital spot by a torpedo, he asserted, but a wooden ship, because of its buoyancy, would stay afloat longer and increase the chances of saving or at least salvaging the cargo.

Because they draw less water, Mr. Smith explained, wooden ships are less likely to be hit by a torpedo below the water line, and if equipped with sail, would defeat ship-detecting devices by which submarines now locate vessels by the sound of their propellers.

Japan Fund Originally —Now It Goes to China

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 17 (AP)—Checking old accounts at the Commercial National Bank, Cashier George C. Lynde discovered a ledger sheet marked "Japan Relief Funds." It showed a balance of $9.50 donated in September, 1923, for earthquake and tidal wave sufferers in Tokyo and Yokohama.

Mr. Lynde made out a cashier's check for the amount, payable to "United China Relief Fund."

Japan's Loot of Occupied Areas Is Placed on an Official Basis

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Disregarding both the lessons of earlier Nipponese experience and a recent statement by the Vatican organ Osservatore Romano that "conquest is not synonymous with riches," Tokyo has just established a special administration to "exploit the occupied areas."

This organization is expected to supervise Japan's military control over "the enterprises of enemy nationals," the seizure and shipment to Japan of foodstuffs and raw materials of conquered territories, levy of luxury taxes in the Philippines, the taking over of enemy commercial establishments by Japanese companies, and kindred activities—none of which is new in the record of Japanese conquest, and few of which have been in the past productive of anything like as much gain as loss.

The pattern of such exploitation has been one of loot, simple but extremely impure. In theory, the Japanese stand for "co-prosperity," but by omitting to consider the welfare of anyone but themselves they have tended always to liquidate whatever golden-egg-laying geese they have got into their clutches. There is nothing to suggest that this latest scheme has in it any more altruism, mutual benefit, and long-range thinking than earlier grabs.

Better in Manchuria

It is true that Japan's record in Manchuria falls into a somewhat different category than that of the China war proper, now well along in its fifth year. For that, the explanation is that Manchuria came earlier. It had its roots in a period of relatively peaceful economic penetration, and even after the seizure of all Manchuria in the autumn of 1937—followed by the setting up of the puppet State of Manchoukuo—Japan gave of some of its best administrative talent, which viewed things with a degree of enlightenment denied the army bravos who took over successively in North and Central China and to some extent in the south.

Manchuria was and has been administered more directly by the Japanese than has any part of China "south of the Wall" (Great Wall). In a way that was perhaps a good thing, since for the most part it meant the assumption of responsibility along with authority. Later, in Shanghai, well-informed Japanese civilians were to confess ruefully that the best administrative personnel went into Manchuria and that what was left over lacked in general both experience and inborn ability.

In Manchuria, it was clearly understood that if the Chinese were not given a little better income and conditions than they had had before, their co-operation could not be looked for—and, without that, where was Japan's profit?

Promises, Just Promises

Therefore before the Japanese took their "cut," it was provided that the native farmer would achieve better than mere survival, while genuine attractions were put before the transient labor from Shantung so that it would come northward and do necessary development work.

Such standards were not always adhered to, as latterly in the matter of soya bean prices, but when they were not, the penalty was swift and sure—labor failed to come north, the farmers kept their beans instead of selling them, and so on.

But when the conquest of China as a whole began, the Army was in the saddle. The Army was, moreover, both greedy and impatient. First signs of this came at Shanghai in August of 1937, when in the very midst of the fighting, low-rank Army people began a type of open, flagrant racketeering such as had never been in evidence before. Graft payment was necessary for either Chinese or foreigners to remove their goods from godowns (warehouses) in the Shanghai International Settlement area north of Soochow Creek, and therefore within Japanese control, even while the bullets whistled overhead.

As the area of occupation extended, so did the shakedown. Soon Chinese and other factories and mills were being occupied, and the only way anyone could do anything about it was to pay through the nose for the most part.

Had to Take in Japanese

Few Chinese industrialists could regain full control of their property under any terms—it was necessary, at the best, to accept some Japanese as a "partner," with the Chinese putting his factory into the deal and the Japanese contributing his influence with the Army.

That sort of thing appealed to few from the outset, and it appealed less and less as a hesitating handful tried to "co-operate" and found themselves gainers only in the matter of the opprobrium of their fellow countrymen.

As time went on and Japan spread out more and more, the technique developed. Japanese purchase and sales monopolies were set up, for example. They set prices to suit themselves and even paid in money of their own printing, unbacked by metal or commodities. Thus the North China cotton growers first went through a period of disappointment, then gradually gave up cotton production in favor of mere food-sustenance crops, because they could see no benefit to themselves in effect working for nothing.

This did the growers no good, to put it mildly, and it frustrated Japan's hopes of drawing heavily upon North China for raw cotton. A similar story could be told about a multitude of other products in various areas. And it logically follows that native populations which cease to sell goods likewise cease to be buyers of goods imported from say, Japan.

Killing Golden Egg Goose

The result naturally is to create an idle, impoverished countryside with neither selling nor purchasing power. In certain territories such as the rice-growing localities of the lower Yangtze the Japanese appear to have gone in for direct, brutal confiscation with no effort at compensation. At the very best they paid much less than could have been had from such large nearby cities as Shanghai. Some rice went to the Army, some was shipped to Japan. The cities starved and the rice-growers became disgruntled and sulkily disinclined to produce as usual.

Now Japan has extended its conquests to take in part of the Philippines, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and so on. Everywhere the word has been that the Japanese came upon the civilian population like locusts. There was windy propaganda about "Asia for the Asiatics" but what has happened has been exploitation of Asiatics by and for the Japanese.

In foreign Shanghai, in Manila and in other big cities, every sort of business is being transferred into Nipponese hands at the same time that the rural population has been driven into such unwilling production as bayonets could enforce. That sort of thing produces a good deal at the outset but it operates under an inexorable law of diminishing returns which soon reach something close to a vanishing-point.

1,500,000 Nazis Are Immobilized By Raids of RAF

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—More than 1,500,000 German soldiers and civilians are "fully engaged in defense against the British air offensive conducted by the bomber and fighter commands," the Air Ministry News service said today.

"In effect," the News Service said, "the bomber and fighter commands are compelling the enemy to maintain a long and purely defensive Western Front.

At least 750,000 Germans were being kept busy in passive defense—as wardens, fire watchers, demolition and bomb disposal squads and ambulance and hospital staffs, it was estimated. Another 750,000, virtually all regular soldiers or airmen, were said to be engaged in the immense German active defense system.

A searchlight belt 200 miles long and 20 miles deep in places, with batteries of 10 to 20 searchlights every five miles, was said to be stretched across northwestern Germany. In addition every large German City has its own searchlights.

"Antiaircraft guns are in their thousands," the News Service added.

"Between them the guns and searchlights keep upwards of 600,000 troops busy in the west. At least 20,000 men are needed for the observer corps, 15,000 for air raid communications, 20,000 of the most skilled for night fighter squadrons, and 60,000 for headquarters and administrative staffs."

Besides this diversion of German strength, the News Service said, RAF fighter sweeps over Northern France and the Low Countries "are responsible for keeping half of the fighter strength of the German Air Force away from the Russian front."

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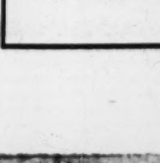
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Whither the Real France: Berlin or Washington?

How far will Laval go in pro-German policy? is asked in France as well as by Allies.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, April 17—Will the French people permit Pierre Laval to take them fully into the Axis?

This question is being asked in France today just as it is being asked in the United States and Britain and in the rest of the world.

The average Frenchman is well aware that the destiny of his nation is at stake in the events now taking shape at Vichy.

With his historic faculty for going to the heart of an issue the average Frenchman is asking himself, "Shall we follow Berlin or Washington?"

[In a dispatch from London the Associated Press quoted a Free French spokesman as saying that the United States reaction to M. Laval's rise to power might be the test of France's future.

"The French people," the spokesman said, "are waiting for the United States stand and, by it, will make their own decisions.

"If Laval were placed in the same category as other Quislings and branded by the United States as a tool of Berlin, the French people would be forced to take a stand either with Germany or with the United States—and there is little doubt what their decision would be."]

"Civil War" in France

For the past 16 months—since M. Laval was dismissed from the Government by Chief of State Marshal Pétain—there has been a sort of intellectual civil war between the occupied and unoccupied areas of France.

An energetic political group in Paris and several Paris newspapers have never ceased insisting upon active integral collaboration with Germany, supporting M. Laval's position and attacking the more moderate form of collaboration of M. Laval's successor, Admiral Darlan.

A situation developed where one conception of France's interests was systematically spread in Occupied France and another in Unoccupied France. Paris represented one policy and Vichy another.

The domestic inconvenience of this situation was diminished by a general public hesitation in both zones to make rapid changes in the traditional French attitude, but six months ago Marshal Pétain in a broadcast asking more active support from the nation referred to the lack of understanding between the two zones.

Leahy Often Criticized

From the time Rear Admiral William D. Leahy arrived in France the Paris newspapers seeing in him as President Roosevelt's representative a force inevitably hostile to collaboration have attacked him consistently. To them he has been a living encouragement to those in Vichy who counseled going as slowly as possible and waiting to see what happened.

The strain has been continuous and this spring of diplomatic offensives it was bound to and has taken a dramatic turn.

Suddenly and without warning the republic now learns that M. Laval has again after 16 months been in consulation with Marshal Pétain. In Occupied France the public was told nothing more, but in Occupied France the newspapers spread themselves.

"The Hour of Decision"

The influential L'Oeuvre proclaimed "the hour of decision has struck. It is up to France to decide without delay to what side it binds its state. No more time for waiting and seeing which side comes out on top.

"Pierre Laval has talked straight in Vichy. The Government must act. France has still a chance to make its decision but it looks like its last chance."

One of M. Laval's supporters, Jean Luchaire, in the newspaper Nouveau Temps said: "France is faced with the dilemma. To be or not to be. To be means to choose Europe, this Europe which England has always tried to divide, which America now wants to keep at war long enough to build a bombing fleet big enough to destroy it as a competitor."

Marcel Déat, a leading journalistic spokesman for collaboration, said in a mass meeting that for the past 18 months "the real ruler of France has been the American Ambassador, Rear Admiral Leahy. That must be changed."

Long Strain Revealed

The dénouement has come rapidly. M. Laval carried the day in Vichy, and a government "on a new basis" is announced.

The same day that this news reached the public the news of the Brazzaville incident did also, and the whole very indirectly related coincidence struck the public.

France's refusal to accept the Washington note in reply to France's protest against the appointment of an American Consulate General at Gen. Charles de Gaulles' headquarters in Brazzaville calling the note "injurious," and calling its publication "propaganda" reveals a strain with a country with which French popular sympathy has always been strongest.

Little Told on Radio

Coming at this time, it has made the change in the Government policies even more dramatic.

[The French people in the unoccupied zones have been told virtually nothing by Vichy about the issues behind the return of M. Laval and the selection of a new Cabinet. The British and American short-wave radios have been almost their only sources of information. The German short-wave radio, curiously enough, has had little to say on developments in France. The significance of this Nazi tactic is not at once apparent.

According to the Associated Press, a Berlin radio dispatch, date-lined Vichy, said M. Laval presented to Marshal Pétain at noon today an incomplete "list of persons he intends including in his Government."

The dispatch, for some unexplained reason, stressed that Marshal Pétain rode by automobile to today's Cabinet session while his Ministers came and departed on foot.]

It was no surprise when the Riom trials were suspended the same day. The reason given was to investigate further the political and military acts of the accused constituting criminal negligence "which led France to war and defeat."

Comment on Riom Trial

But the declaration of the Ministers of Justice Joseph Barthélemy carried more convictions.

After saying that the trials were providing "a sonorous tribute" to the dissolved political party M. Barthélemy added:

"But the gravest menace around the Riom trials was on the international relations and the security of the country."

While only the newspapers of Occupied France have referred to the dipleasure caused in Germany by the exclusively military aspect of the trials, as only the cause of defeat was sought, the rest of France also understood what it was all about.

The political and diplomatic events leading to the war are evidently now to be brought before the court whenever it meets again.

Associated Press

Use of French Fleet One of War's Big Questions

Restoration of Pierre Laval to power in the regime at Vichy put the United Nations on the alert as to what action should be taken on the French fleet and French islands in the Atlantic, Caribbean and Pacific areas. Admiral Darlan, head of the fleet, is shown with Marshal Pétain (center) and an unidentified officer (left) as they inspected the French battleship Dunkerque at Toulon, where she had gone for repairs. The warship was shelled by the British in July, 1940.

Spoils for Italy?

BERN, Switzerland, April 17 (AP)—The Italian press, appearing hurt because Italy has not been mentioned in the Berlin-Vichy moves returning Pierre Laval to power, today intensified its sporadic shout for the return of Corsica, Nice, and Savoy.

Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, also told Italians in a speech "do not forget that France, during the Ethiopian war, was the nation that most rigidly applied sanctions," against Italy.

But Signor Farinacci's own newspaper, Regime Fascista, did not mention the Vichy developments at all. Nor did Premier Mussolini's Popolo d'Italia.

Diplomatic sources here expressed belief that Italy was worried that Vichy might become more entrenched in Germany's favor than Italy herself.

Over 1,000 Citizens Protest New York City's Annual Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—City Hall was invested by more than 1,000 angry taxpayers calling for reduction of city expenditures and city officials and employees appealing for restitution of slashes in departmental appropriations at a hearing on Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's $612,698,761 executive budget held by the Board of Estimate yesterday.

Yearly the press of taxpayers, city employees and department heads challenging Mayor La Guardia's figures increases and this year was no exception. Prospective speakers were herded by police into ranks of four outside the building and slowly filed in as speakers said their pieces and left the chamber.

David L. Benetar, of the Citizens' Budget Commission, demanded the abolition of the city-owned and operated radio station WNYC on the ground that the city had no more right to operate a radio station than it had to publish a newspaper. He said the Mayor's reduction of $4,858,803 in the current budget was a step in the right direction, but urged additional economies of nearly $5,000,000 and advocated a self-supporting transit fare.

Edward Doyle, of the Real Estate Board, urged that all non-essential expenditures be eliminated.

The chief fireworks at the hearing were provided by Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, and James J. Lyons, Borough President of the Bronx. Mr. Moses told the board that no one could administer the park system decently under the $868,359 cut made by the Mayor.

The Park Department staff has been cut by 15 per cent. $1,115,622 is needed for vital work, 12 new playgrounds cannot be opened, 206 others will operate part-time, and the city faces more juvenile accidents as a result of loss of park supervision, he said in a memorandum left with the board.

Paul Blanshard, formerly City Commissioner of Accounts, laid before the board the recommendation of the City-Wide Citizens' Committee of Harlem for an amendment to the budget providing that the city shall not make any payments after Oct. 1 to child-caring institutions which refuse to accept Negro children of their own religious faith.

Tonnage of the French Fleet

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Just how strong is the French Fleet?

It is known to consist of at least three battleships, namely, the 26,500-ton Strasbourg, the 26,500-ton Dunkerque, and the 22,189-ton Provence.

The Strasbourg, torpedoed by the British in the Battle of Oran in 1940, and the Dunkerque, also damaged at Oran, recently were taken to Toulon and are believed ready for action. The Provence also crippled at Oran, probably has been repaired.

In addition, there are the 35,000-ton Jean Bart, towed in an incomplete state of construction to Casablanca in Morocco in 1940 and probably still unfinished, and the 35,000-ton Richelieu, damaged by the British at Dakar, but able to be used at that place as a floating fort.

In cruisers France is believed to have the heavy Algerie, and five others of the eigh-inch gun size, three of the eight-inch gun Suffren class, and six light cruisers of the six-inch gun La Galissonierre class in European waters.

France also has her only aircraft carrier, Bearn, and a six-inch gun cruiser and minelayer, Emile Bertin, in Western Hemisphere waters at Martinique.

She had 60 destroyers and about 100 submarines in July, 1940, but some of these are in British hands.

Her 22,189-ton battleship Lorraine, both of her cruisers of the eight-inch gun Duquesne and Tourville class, the eight-inch gun Suffren and the sixe-inch gun Duguay-Trouin have been reported immobilized at Britain's base at Alexandria.

High Netherlands Indies Official Declares MacArthur Man for Job

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 (AP)—Dr. H. J. Von Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, arrived here yesterday en route to Washington and London with high praise for Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the opinion "that we all should concentrate on the present" to win the war.

"I entirely agree with public opinion in Australia that the appointment of General MacArthur as Allied Commander-in-Chief for the Southwest Pacific is an exceedingly happy solution of the problem of unity of command in the conduct of the war," Dr. Van Mook said in an interview.

"I am convinced that General MacArthur surely won't let himself be guided exclusively by defensive considerations. The General personally has made a very deep impression on me, the impression of a man who is able to view strategic problems in a broader scope than the limits of his command comprise."

Dr. Van Mook said his main object was to go to London and consult there with the Netherlands Government.

He praised the Dutch pilot who brought a party of his colleagues in his transport plane from Bandoeng.

"The plane was attacked when landing in Australia," Dr. Von Mook said. "The pilot's first thought, when everybody was brought in safely, was of the important papers which were still in the plane.

"He got them at the peril of his life. Then the thought struck him that there was still a machine gun in the plane. He got that, too put it to his shoulder and actually succeded in bringing down one of the two attacking planes. Then there was the problem of getting the wounded away to a safer spot. The pilot went up in another plane and kept flying for 25 hours. He just kept on the job in hand."

Navy Is Going Back to Java, Admiral Says

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 (AP)—Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford, II, Commander of the U. S. Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific, said last night the Navy will go back to Java—just as Gen. Douglas MacArthur will go back to the Philippines.

Admiral Glassford related in hard-hitting words how the United Nations' forces never met the enemy in equal combat, either on the sea or in the air. The heroism and great courage of their fighting men wasn't sufficient to overcome the Japanese overwhelming superiority of numbers, particularly in the air.

"The greatest need in the Southwest Pacific is air strength. It has been the greatest need since Dec. 7 and probably will continue to be until the end," he said.

Appear in Strange Uniforms

Admiral Glassford and his aide, Lieut. J. N. McDonald, met newsmen in non-regulation uniforms of a light green, tailored from Royal Australian Airforce khaki. Both lost their other uniforms in Java.

Admiral Glassford expressed highest praise for the British and Dutch both in the defense of Borneo and of Java.

"I consider it an honor to have been associated with such people as are the Dutch in a truly gallant defense of the island. They fought to the last ditch."

He also paid tribute to the Dutch Admiral Helfrich, Commander of the Allied Naval Forces, for a "defense as gallant as anything that ever came to my notice."

But he added: "We were overwhelmed by air."

The savage fighting that preceded the fall of the island took a heavy toll of the attackers, he said.

"The surface forces under my own command never met the enemy, in spite of their superior numbers, that they did not inflict more damage than they received.

Lost 28 Planes Out of 30

"In the air, in spite of frightful superiority of forces against us, the airplanes under my command did valiant work in reconnaissance. We started with 30 planes and wound up in Australia with two."

The situation in Australia with regard to air strength, however, is improving measurably, he said.

He discussed at length the major sea battle which directly preceded the fall of Java.

"We fought that battle because a convoy of 45 (Japanese) transports appeared off the coast of Java with the intention of landing on the north coast. The convoy was escorted by two cruisers, eight destroyers and protected by a covering force of eight cruisers (two heavy) and eight destroyers. The Allied force was just one half the size of the covering force.

"In that action, fought late in the evening and well into the night, it is known we inflicted more damage than we received. The losses that we suffered were not incident to the battle itself, but to air attacks on our ships the following morning."

Natives Aided Japanese Invasion of Burma

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN BURMA, April 17 (AP)—A guerrilla army of Burmese traitors mustered from jungle robber gangs armed by the Japanese now is raiding the west side of the Irrawaddy River as far as 60 miles above Prome.

Constituting the left flank in the Japanese campaign to conquer Central and Upper Burma, this native force is fighting under the protection of Japanese planes and with a spy network operating behind the British lines.

The British have officially taken note of the existence of a guerrilla army of more than 4,000 men. But it is a menace that cannot be measured in numbers.

With the explanation by a British Army communiqué that a factor in the withdrawal of the Imperial forces from the Prome sector was the hostility of the native population, the cloak was officially dropped from the subject of Burmese treachery on a great scale.

Most troublesome of the hostile Burmese, according to the New York Times correspondent at Chungking, are members of the fanatical religious order of Poongees, who wander around with shaven heads and saffron robes doing spy work for the Japanese, although it is impossible to take proceedings against them without stirring up trouble with the population in general.

Japanese Invaders Aided

Burma, where the fires of rebellion against British rule flared as long ago as 1931, is one of the few places in Asia where the Japanese invaders were received with open arms.

The chief tools of the Japanese are Thakins, members of a violently extremist political party which was unsatisfied with a gradual realization of the policy of Dobamaw-Burma for the Burmans. They propose to force it by a reign of terror.

One Thakin who fled Rangoon when it still was held by the British is haranguing the nation nightly from the Tokyo Radio. The melodious voice of the Burmese wife of a Japanese official is another radio propagandist from Bangkok, Capital of Japanese-occupied Thailand.

Marauding banditry is a traditional feature of life in many villages in the rural sections of Burma. The Tharrawaddy and Henzada districts of the Irrawaddy delta had the highest crime record in all the British Empire.

Listen to Politics

Listening to silver-tongued politicos, the young hoodlums came to believe they were serving an undercover army of patriots from which 100,000 fighting men would spring into action when the hour of liberty struck.

The small, brown muscular Burmese wear silken shirts, bright scarves tied around the head, and loll much of the time in tea shops smoking mammoth cheroots; but history confirms that they are tough soldiers.

Relatively few, however, joined the army after World War Burma battalions were organized by the British, who depended on Chins, Shans and Kachins from the hill tribes and Indian immigrants for the bulk of recruits. Relatively few Burmese fought alongside the British when the Japanese invasion came in from Thailand.

Behavior of the Burmese population before the fall of Rangoon was officially described by the British as a "mixed affair." During the long retreat back from the Salween, Bilin and Sittang Rivers there were reported cases of the killing of British wounded by Dacoits. This was balanced by instances of friendly help to prisoners escaping through the Japanese lines.

Warning Issued by British

But the situation was serious enough to draw a public warning by the British military authorities that perpetrators of atrocities would be punished summarily.

Army communiqués have given evidence since then that relations have gone from bad to worse. In order to stamp out espionage, the Chinese Army declared martial law on the Toungoo Valley front.

Severe measures had to be taken by the British along the Irrawaddy. Some villages behind the Allied lines have been gutted by native firebugs. It is unsafe to travel the highways after nightfall unless armed.

The unbroken series of Japanese successes inspires a spreading wave of treachery. The position of the Allied troops is this: The enemy armies are in front of them, the Japanese air force is master of the skies over them, and traitors with long knives are at their backs.

Envoy of India Says Cripps Trip Not Total Loss

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Asserting that the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps to India was not completely a failure, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, newly appointed Indian Agent General to Washington, said "it has placed the sincerity of Britain's resolve to give India her freedom beyond doubt. . . ."

Introduced by Wendell L. Willkie to 100 business and government leaders at the Metropolitan Club here, Sir Girja said that this—Cripps—plan "has been rejected by the Indian National Congress because it doesn't offer India a truly national government now or a guarantee of a united and democratic India after the war. It has been rejected by the Moslem League primarily because the plan for the future does not go far enough to meet the Moslem demand for separate Moslem states.

"No Indian or friend of India can do other than regret the unsuccessful end of the Cripps mission. Had it succeeded, India would have presented to her enemies a spectacle of unity of effort and purpose of immense moral significance. . . ."

Sir Girja said no "patriotic Indian" believed Japan's promises and added:

"Inspired by the example of China, her next door neighbor, of Great Britain, and of Russia, our people will, I am confident, prove themselves worthy of the freedom which they desire."

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MacLeish Defines Duty of Loyal Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17 —A plea to America's loyal press, that it "hunt out and expose by every instrument of truth" newspapers which skirt the borders of treason in preaching defeatism, disunity, and distrust of America's Allies was placed before American newspaper editors by Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, today.

In an address before the twentieth annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper editors, meeting in its second day's sessions at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mr. MacLeish urged that the press, rather than the Government, take the responsibility of policing and floodlighting the disloyal newspapers and magazines of the nation. Among disloyal practices to be condemned he listed attempts to drive wedges of distrust between the United States and Britain or Russia and continued demands that Washington bring the fleet home and fight a defensive war.

Other speakers who addressed today's sessions were Arthur Robb, Editor of Editor and Publisher; Maj. Robert Verelst Boyle, member of the British Army Staff in Washington, and John L. Fortson, Director of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

Ready to Crash Down

Emphasizing the need for an all-out offensive against disloyal newspapers, Mr. MacLeish said the Government was ready to crack down of publications where there had been violations of the law. But that "the most poisonous and pervasive defeatism is not practiced by those who violate the statutes openly."

"It is practiced by those who take scrupulous care to stay within the law—to come, as one of them is reported to have told his staff, 'as close to treason as I dare.' To silence publishers and editors such as these by criminal prosecution would inevitably endanger the freedom of the honest editor and loyad publisher."

Mr. MacLeish hailed the fact that a New York newspaper had attacked editorially the defeatism of certain of its colleagues, and that papers in other cities had turned on the floodlights of truthful information.

Examples Cited

Singling out examples of disloyalty, Mr. MacLeish denounced the publication "by a powerful newspaper owner" of a secret document of vital importance to the security of the country, which could not have been obtained except by dishonorable means. When other newspapers fail to criticize such dishonorableness, he stressed people of ordinary common sense and observation are inclined to wonder why.

Other newspapers seek to divide the American people from the Russian or the British people, and aim to inspire demands for a defense war, he added.

"If successful, this latter propaganda can have no possible effect but to destroy our will to fight, leaving us defenseless against the peace offensive our enemies are certain to launch this summer or early next fall," he declared. "Indeed, the most obvious purpose of this propaganda is precisely to prepare us to lose the war by a negotiated peace."

Reiterating that the main battleground of the war was the battle for American opinion, Mr. MacLeish declared that if the newspapers would accept the task of defending that opinion, as a consequence of their traditional right to influence opinion, then "there will be forged in the United States a firmness of resolve, a sharpness of resolution, which nothing that our enemies can bring against us by force, or fear, of fraud can ever break."

Responsibilities of Press

Continuing the theme of the 1942 responsibilities of the press, Mr. Robb warned that the November elections and their campaigns would put newspapers to crucial choices in deciding where just criticism ended and appeals to disunity began.

"Reckless play of political squabbles can impair the unity about which we have heard so much since Dec. 7 to an extent which may delay the nation's exercise of its full war strength for many months," he said. "Suppression may be equally deadly."

Newspapers may have to cut down waste by eliminating some editions, doing away with overset and reducing replates and makeovers, Mr. Robb added, because paper shortages resulting from inadequate transportation for newsprint from Canada and increased demands that Canadian water power be used to manufacture Aluminum rather than newsprint.

Exploits of Commando

Major Boyle, referring to the latest exploits of Britain's new shock troops, declared that many Commando raids were taking place along the Nazi-occupied coasts without either the British or the Germans saying anything about them.

Formerly a member of the organization directing Commando operations, Major Boyle told the editors that the Commandos were picked primarily for their "toughness," but that the word was used not in its "ruffianly" meaning, but rather as signifying "tenacious, able to endure hardship, stubborn." He said Commandos were being taught every type of war fare: amphibian, land, sea, and tht their explosives and equipment was specially designed to be compact.

Biddle Backs Calling Coughlin In Axis Propaganda Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The Department of Justice announced today that it will carry its investigation of the allegedly seditious utterances of Social Justice directly to its founder, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. The magazine has already been temporarily barred from the mails.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, made it clear at his press conference that he was unimpressed by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's apparent disassociation of himself from his famous magazine.

It looks to Mr. Biddle more like an appearance thana fact and it will be thoroughly investigated.

The Attorney General also approved subpoenaing the Roman Catholic publicist for compulsory testimony before the special Federal grand jury now investigating the activities of Axis propagandists and Axis agents in the United States.

Several Sedition Cases

The prosecution of subversive publications is, in fact, being extended and in the course of his discussion with correspondents this noon, Mr. Biddle announced:

That a whole series of sedition cases against magazines and newssheets have been completed and that action will be forthcoming in the immediate future.

That the United States Attorneys throughout the country have been instructed to intensify heir investigation of atcionable sedition and to report immediately to the Department.

That several foreign language newspapers will shortly be barred from the mails and prosecution for sedition begun. Mr. Biddle here emphasized that most of the foreign language publications were loyal and valuable to the Government.

Inquiry Into Policy

That the evidence of sedition now in the hands of the Department concerning Social Justice will be placed before the special grand jury here next week and that the hearing is likely to take a considerable time.

That the Government intends to inspect very closely the ownership, operation and financial set-up of Social Justice to determine whether the Rev. Mr. Coughlin in fact determines its policy although nominally having placed title in other members of his family.

That William P. Maloney, special prosecutor, will be assisted by Lieut. Edward J. Hickey, who was with the Justice Department before he went into the Navy and who is another specialist in this field.

Mr. Biddle expressed the conviction that the government had ample authority under present statutes to deal with sedition and other subversive activities and that such publications not only could be banned from the mails but under the geenral war powers could be prevented from the use of all distribution facilities.

Work of Dies "Amateur"

He was also of the view that there is no need for domestic censorship or any measures to curtail criticism of the Government. He thought that outside of the patently subversive sheets, which are pro-Fascist and pro-enemy in their intent, the press and radio are "doing an admirable voluntary job."

For himself, the Attorney General looked upon the investigation of un-American activities by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas as "amateur stuff."

Mr. Biddle was asked at a press conference whether he had received any information on espionage or sedition from Mr. Dies. He said he had not, and added:

"The Government now has three intelligence services, the F. B. I., Army and Navy, working in daily contact. It is always a pity to have this amateur stuff developed by Mr. Dies or any other individual. Individual action in these matters is not very satisfactory."

Offered for Mailing

DETROIT, April 17 (AP)—Prewitt Semmes, attorney for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and for Social Justice magazine, said today that the next scheduled issue of the publication would be printed and offered to the Post Office Department for mailing.

Mr. Semmes said that he was of the opinion that only that one issue had been barred, and that there had been no order barring future issues.

The attorney said that he would make a vigorous fight April 29 at the hearing in Washington before Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, to retain the mailing privileges.

Lend-Lease Program Of Buying Expanded

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture has stepped up purchases of food and other farm products for lend-lease shipment to its Allies and for domestic relief programs to a rate of more than $100,000,000 a month.

Purchase of agricultural products for these programs for the twelve-and-a-half-month period ending April 1 totaled $877,353,000, the Department reported today. Poultry, meats, and dairy products led in volume and dollar value.

Officials said that buying operations for the lend-lease program would be expanded along with improvements in the oceanic shipping situation.

To Save Your Tire

International

'Phooey' on a Flat

Here is a device that snaps on a wheel with a flat tire without the use of a jack or any tools whatsoever and thereby takes you to a place where the tire can be fixed without running there on your flat and ruining it. It is called a "minute emergency automobile wheel" and was tested at Brooklyn, N. Y., police headquarters. Top shows disk ready to be placed on wheel. Center shows it being pushed into place and bottom shows it ready for business. It fits over a lug in a slot and when car is pushed it slides up and snaps into place.

Yanks Laugh Last on Tanks As Production Passes Nazis

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell said yesterday that the Nazis, who laughed when U. S. soldiers used trucks labeled "tanks" on maneuvers in the summer of 1941, "aren't laughing now."

"We passed the Nazis' tank production figure some time ago," the Commander of the Services of Supply of the United States Army told defense workers. "But that's only one item. I could tell you the same story about guns, ammunitions, and other items—a most encouraging report.

"But it's not enough. We're still not getting the production we must have. We must face it, and we'd do well to face it now. We have a long way to go before we win."

General Somervell made that assertion before a cheering crowd of workmen at the Washburn Steel and Wire Company works, one of his stops in a tour of key defense plants in the Metropolitan Area.

Speaking to 8,000 munition workers of the Atha plant of the Crucible Steel Company of America at Harrison, N. J., he said:

"We have developed a new way of making heavy gun barrels. Within a few weeks one single American factory using this new process will be turning out each montn more heavy gun barrels than all the factories of England turned out in the whole war.

"We have developed a new way of turning out artillery shells, . . . one of the most important discoveries of the war."

He said it would result in a capacity to load 70 times as many shells as formerly, affording "an increase of 7,000 per cent in shell loadings."

He said that the enemy was obtaining production from the conquered peoples "with bayonets at their backs—and that's what you might face here," and, referring to the sinking of supply-loaded American vessels, General Somervell said:

"You and all the others like you must build, and build more. We need everything you can make and we need it now. We can't coast and plan an attack for next month or next year. We've had enough of planning. We need action.

"Armed with the weapons you make—if you make enough of them and make them fast enough—the day will come when we march back to the Philippines.

"And we won't stop there. We'll march on to Tokyo and we'll keep on to Berlin."

Calling upon the workers in the Otis Elevator plant in Yonkers to work harder, the General said:

"I pledge for the Army that with your all-out help, your fatigue and your sweat—and with our blood—we will write that new page (of history) so that all Americans and all free men and women everywhere, in all time to come, will read with pride the heroic saga of the Second Battle of Bataan."

Ottawa Air Meeting in May To Further United Efforts

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King disclosed today a conference would be held in Ottawa early in May to which representatives of all United Nations with air training programs under way in this country or Canada, will be invited.

A joint statement by the two chiefs of Government, released simultaneously here and in the Canadian capital, follows:

The Prime Minister of Canada and the President announced today that, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, a conference in which all of the United Nations with air training programs under way either in the United States or Canada would be invited to participate, would be held in Ottawa, early in May.

The purpose of the meeting lies along the lines of further united military efforts. The meeting in Ottawa would extend the air programs to take in the training of personnel to operate the military aircraft to the end that the most effective use will be made of all resources of personnel.

Great progress has already been made in pooling the airplane production of the United Nations.

Plans for the conference developed out of the recognition of the desirability of more closely coordinating the British Commonwealth (including Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) air training plan with the greatly extended air training program undertaken by the United States and others of the United Nations. In addition this would include China, Norway, The Netherlands, and several others which are already at war with the Axis.

Uniform Salvage Australian Plan

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, April 17

Uniforms no longer serviceable for American and Australian military, naval and air forces in Australia are to be transformed into children's suits and frocks by the Army Salvage Service, Army Minister Francis Forde announced.

New Attack Is Launched By Russians

By the Associated Press

Friday, April 17

Adolf Hitler's Field Headquarters acknowledged today that Red Armies had launched a powerful attack on the Central Russian front.

In a customary footnote to such acknowledgements, however, the Nazis declared the German lines were holding and that the Russians were sustaining heavy losses.

The Germans also conceded that the Russians were attacking on the Northern Front, where Soviet dispatches said the Russians had captured a large fortified position in the vicinity of Staraya Russa.

Staraya Russa, 140 miles south of Leningrad, is a key Nazi base in the general battle area where the German 16th Army has been bottled up for weeks.

The Russians further declared they had captured a fortified German position on the highway between Dorogobuzh and Smolensk, some 200 miles west of Moscow.

The midday Russian communiqué said Soviet naval forces had sunk a 10,000-ton German transport in the Barents Sea, the fourth this week in that arm of the Arctic Ocean above North Cape. The Berlin Radio countered with a claim that Nazi bombing planes scored direct hits on a large merchant ship and two smaller vessels in the far northern Russian port of Murmansk.

According to dispatches from Stockholm reaching London, German newspapers are telling their readers that the Nazi offensive on the Soviet front will not start until June and they are appealing to the German public to be patient and to keep confidence in the Nazi military command.

In explaining the delay, the newspapers are saying that all operations in the southern sector of the Russian front have been suspended because of deep mud, while in the northern area there still are frosts and operations are on a local scale.

Australian Girl Gives War Name And Description

MELBOURNE, April 17 (AP)—An Australian suggestion to name, and at the same time describe, the war:

N E W
E R A
W A R

The name, which may be read horizontally or vertically, was suggested to Prime Minister John Curtin by Miss Helen Outhwaite following President Roosevelt's appeal for a new designation for the conflict.

She said her suggestion was based on the idea that most persons felt the war to be a gigantic cleanup of all mistakes of the past and preparation for a world where mankind would be able to live in real freedom.

"We are all working to bring in this new era," she wrote, "and when people realize what they are fighting for it makes their work or fight worth greater zeal."

Polish Premier Flew to U. S. In Crowded Bomber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17 — Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in exile, sat on the floor of the gangway of a bomber, with an oxygen mask on, for the greater part of 17 hours, when crossing the Atlantic to make his recent visit to Washington.

This situation came to light in an official Polish language radiocast to Europe yesterday in an international transmission by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"A few parts of the bomber's inside equipment were removed to leave enough room for six persons," the radiocast said. "But there were no seats prepared for the passengers.

"During the long 17 hours, they had to accommodate themselves on the floor of the gangway extending along the bomber's interior. For more than 12 hours they had to wear oxygen masks, exposed to temperatures of 20 degrees below zero.

"The bomber, because of unfavorable weather conditions, frequently had to change its route and finally landed on American soil about 1,000 miles away from the original destination. But the expert crew had the splendid machine in hand all the way."

Army Bomber Crashes; Crew of Three Lost

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., April 17 (AP)—A two-motored Army bomber crashed into the Chesapeake Bay, approximately 50 miles north of here, yesterday on a routine flight with the loss of its crew of three men.

The Public Relations Office at Langley Field listed the men as:

Second Lieut. Ralph Graves, of Ithaca, N. Y., pilot.

Technical Sergeant Norman G. Simmons; wife, Mrs. Lauris G. Simmons, 427 Hanover Street, Manchester, N. H.

Staff Sergeant Julius Young; mother, Mrs. Dora L. Young, 50 Breeze Avenue, Venice, Calif.

Lieutenant Graves entered the service in December, 1941. Sergeant Simmons had about 10 years' service, and Sergeant Young had one year.

Langley Field officials said that neither the plane nor the bodies had been recovered but that the search would be continued. Crash boats were dispatched to the scene from here.

Russians Wait for Finns To Want Break With Nazis

By John Evans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 17—The Soviet people understand in a measure the circumstances that have tied Finland to the Nazi war chariot. But until the Finns evidence an unmistakable desire to break away from German control the possibilities of a separate Russian-Finnish peace seem remote to Kuibyshev observers.

In any discussion of Finland the Russians today invariably point out that they offered to make peace with the Finns last summer on extremely generous terms—restoration of all territory taken in the previous war plus a portion of Eastern Karelia. But the Finns refused.

"So why should we give serious consideration to Finland's plight now?" the average Russian will ask.

Briefly, the Russian attitude is that Finland cannot be regarded separately from Germany as long as the Nazis control its policies and its acts. In fact, it is said in Kuibyshev that Finland's entire national existence has been practically committed to the Germans through mobilization of 25 per cent of its total male population.

Hope Not Abandoned

Nevertheless, the Russians have not entirely abandoned hope of stirring the Finnish people into an effort to break their Axis chains.

Recently the Soviet Government permitted to be radiocast this message from a Finnish prisoner of war:

"Finland must be saved. We Finns must see to it that our long afflicted and hard-working people do not find themselves prisoners in the dock on the day the peoples of all Europe pass judgment on the German Nazis. We must not let Finland share the fate of Hitler and his clique."

The Russian Government also has issued an official denial of German propaganda reports that it intends to consign the whole Finnish population to Siberia when the war is over.

The whole situation as regards Finland and Russia is inextricably tied up with military developments. The Finns, it is believed, hope to improve their strategic position through an offensive with the Germans this spring, the Finns probably lashing at Murmansk and Kandalaksha while the Germans concentrate their efforts further south.

If the Russians can stop this new Axis offensive, it is believed in Kuibyshev, the possibility of a separate Russian-Finnish peace will be greatly enhanced. The Russians think a popular uprising in Finland might possibly follow a spring reverse for the Axis.

Disillusionment in 1939

When the Red Army marched into Finland in 1939 many of the Russian people expected it to be welcomed with open arms. Kremlin propaganda had taught them to picture all of neighboring Europe, and especially the Finns, as ripe for Communism's benefits.

The fierce resistance put up by the Finns profoundly shocked the simple Russian peasants and in the popular Soviet thought the Finns became associated with the Nazis and Fascism, which the Russians had been taught for almost a generation to regard as their implacable enemy.

This feeling, of course, became a conviction a year later when the Finns marched at the side of Germany in the invasion of Russia.

The Soviet Government had repeatedly insisted that there was no moral justification for Finnish participation in the Nazi attack. In a special communiqué last fall, the Soviet Foreign Commissariat emphatically denied that Russia had presented new demands after the winter war of 1939, as the Finns claimed. Moreover, it said that immediately after the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty the Finns allowed several German divisions to enter their country and prepare for the attack on Russia.

Finns' Statement

[The Finnish version of the reasons for its association with Germany in the attack on Russia were presented in a "white book" released by the Finnish Embassy in Washington on Sept. 15, 1941. According to this account, the Finns earnestly desired peace with Russia, but were forced into renewed warfare by 15 months of provocation and brutality on the part of the Soviet Union.]

In all probability the Russians would not consent to a separate peace with Finland unless the Finns granted the passage of Soviet troops across their territory and the use of Finnish bases from which the war against Germany could be continued.

Another factor in any negotiations between the Finns and the Russians would have to be the food situation. Finland, at the present time, is almost entirely dependent upon Germany and Sweden for its food supplies. Russia might undertake to feed the Finns, but only if it were assured of adequate food for its own military and civilian needs.

Soviet Women's Economic Role Thanked for Army's Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Russia's successful resistance against Nazi armies is due, in a large measure, to the important part women play in the economic organization of the Soviet Republics, according to a recent study of the New School for Social research here.

Pointing out that the Soviet Union was the first to start industrial mobilization and training of its female population for purpose of the conduct of the war, the study says that Russian women between the ages of 18 to 50 years were trained in peacetime to speed up production, thus not only making available now a valuable source of industrial man power, but also releasing many male workers for duty at the front. The study was compiled as part of a project for social and economic controls in Germany and Russia by Miss Judith Grunfeld, under the sponsorship of the graduate faculty of the New School.

Russian women between the ages of 18 to 50 years were trained in peacetime to speed up production, Miss Grunfeld states. This served the double purpose of increasing the output of military equipment and of making possible the upbuilding of the largest army in the world without impairing the smooth running of the factories, she adds.

In 1923 the number of female industrial workers in Russia amounted to 414,800. In June, 1941, when Hitler began his attack, more that 30,000,000 women were working in the U. S. S. R. 11,000,000 of this gigantic army were employed in factories and offices, and 19,000,000 in agriculture. Except for oil production there is no major branch of Soviet industry where the ratio of female workers is less than one for every five male workers. In several branches of industry the number of women employees exceeds that of men. This is true of the printing, rubber, asbestos, and cotton industries. Women constitute one fourth of the miners, almost one third of the workers in nonferrous metallurgy, and well over 40 per cent in chemical industry and saw mills.

To attain these results Miss Grunfeld finds, it was necessary for Russia to adopt toward the employment of women an attitude different from that in effect in other countries.

The Soviet Republic abandoned the idea that female workers have a right for particular protection.

Occupations previously closed to women, such as underground operations and loading in coal mines, were opened to them. However, almost more important than these changes in labor legislation was the systematic drive to divert women from domestic and unskilled work to occupations which required training and skill. This drive was begun in 1931, when the Commissariat of Labor decreed that some 350 industrial and commercial occupations were to be either reserved for women or that, at least, preference was to be given to them.

To speed up the training of skilled workers, Miss Grunfeld states, female apprentices were granted 50 per cent of the places in vocational schools attached to metal working plants and 25 per cent in schools attached to building enterprises and automobile factories. By 1938, 51.6 per cent of all students in secondary technical and industrial schools were women, and the number of female students in higher technical schools rose by 1940 to one third of the total of attendants.

Miss Grunfeld declared that it was yet too early to assess the influence which the unprecedented proportion of women labor will exercise in the long run on the personal welfare of the female workers, on the health of the nation and on family life.

But she goes on to point out that in the light of events since last June, it seems difficult to visualize what other course the Soviet Union should have chosen but to mobilize the entire man and woman power in time.

Heating Pad Manufacture Halted as of June 30

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered manufacture of electric heating pads halted on June 30.

Producers now are operating under a curtailment program permitting them to make 50 per cent of the home-type pads produced in 1940 and an amount of hospital type equal to the 1940 output.

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SECOND FLOOR

Stimson Puts Losses on Bataan at 65,000

Continued from Page 1

Arthur's authority had been fully agreed to by the Australians and the Dutch and the agreement embodied in a formal directive signed April 3.

Mr. Stimson said he was "frankly surprised" at statements credited to General MacArthur's spokesman in Australia that General MacArthur's authority had not been fully defined.

He termed "a tempest in a tea pot" what he described as a flurry resulting from the statement.

"From the very beginning, when the President authorized General MacArthur's transfer from the Philippines to Australia, there had never been a moment's question that he would have the over-all strategic command in that area," Mr. Stimson said.

"The Australians and the Dutch have been warmly co-operative from the beginning, but there have been details to work out," he added.

Mr. Stimson said General MacArthur had the same type of command as exercised previously by Britain's Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell in the Southwest Pacific and had the same general powers in the area as granted in another area in 1918 to Marshal Foch.

Mr. Stimson said whether New Zealand was included in General MacArthur's command was a "military secret."

Burma:

The British sacrificed the rich West Burma oil field at Yenangyaung today to keep it out of the hands of the Japanese who unleashed the fiercest onslaught of the Burma campaign in a new effort to crack the center of the Allied line and split the Chinese Fifth and Sixth Armies from the British.

Fighting a still stubborn holding action while the destruction by torch and dynamite was completed an Yenangyaung, the badly outnumbered King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry fell back to the north of Magwe, gateway to the oil fields, a communiqué announced.

The war bulletin added that other British forces still were holding their positions in the Taungdwingyi area of the Pegu Yoma foothills, midway between the British Irrawaddy front and the Chinese Sittang River front to the east.

Despite the determined effort to hold the Allied front intact, the Japanese advance up the Irrawaddy already was exposing dangerously the west flank of the southernmost Chinese positions near Thagaya, 30 miles north of Toungoo.

The Chinese front also was menaced from the east where a Japanese offensive was reported aimed into the Shan States from the bulge of Thailand.

Observers in London regarded this offensive as a serious threat to Allied communications in the north, particularly the Mandalay-Lashio rail link that was incorporated into the northern Burma supply route to China from India when the old Burma road was cut off north of Rangoon.

The destruction of the West Burma oil fields, a source of supply for China, was announced in a communiqué which said:

"Owing to severe enemy pressure on our right flank, our forces there have withdrawn north of Magwe. Oil fields at Yenangyaung have been destroyed."

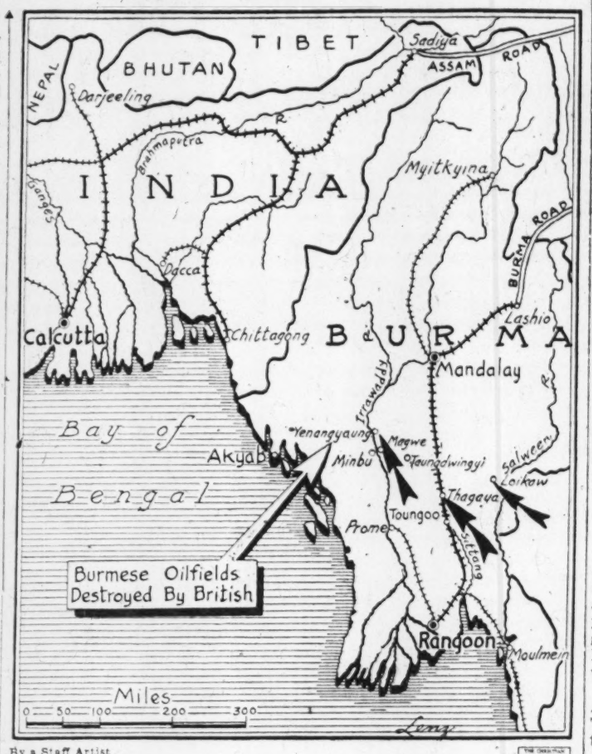
For the second successive day tribute was paid to the rear guard action of the hard fighting "Koylies," as the King's Own Yorkshires are known, who covered the withdrawal by putting up a fierce fight at Myingun, just south of Magwe.

"After inflicting severe casualties," the communiqué said, "the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry successfully withdrew by night from Myingun and rejoined our forces.

"This Regiment distinguished itself in this gallant action with great determination and bravery and suffered very little loss."

The British communiqué observed that "no reports have been received from the Chinese expeditionary Force headquarters" on action along the West Burma front.

Allied planes were said to have carried out extensive and successful reconnaissance flights over the battle zone and deep into Japanese-held territory.



By a Staff Artist

The Front in Burma

Black arrows on the map indicate the main points of the Japanese advance, including one Japanese force attempting to push through from Thailand northward to take the Chinese above Toungoo in the rear and flank.

The "Koylies":

The "Koylies" who have been fighting steadily since the second week in February, had neither relief nor respite for 44 days of fighting early in the campaign. Sometimes no food reached them for several days.

During a movement across the Sittang River, they held a bridge, despite fierce Japanese attacks, until it could be destroyed by engineers.

Then, shelled from the ground and swept by machine guns from the air, they swam 800 yards across the river carrying small arms and light machine guns.

Once ashore, they marched away to reform and re-equip.

The action at Migyaunge today is praised in the latest communiqué. This was another covering action in which the battalion, often outnumbered but never outfought, held the Japanese rush until withdrawal of the rest of the force was completed.

Losses probably ran heavy. But this is nothing new to a Regiment which lost 20 officers and more than 600 men at Le Câteau in 1914. Behind their simple heroism is an ancient creed of glory.

The "Koylies" fought at Minden—famous battle in the Province of Westphalia, Germany, in the Seven Years' War—at Waterloo, and in France, Italy and Macedonia in the first World War.

In this war they battled in Flanders from the Dyle River to Dunkirk. Another battalion stood up to meet the Germans in Norway when for the first time the British Army was cut up by bombers and tanks.

Security forbids mention of the name of the officer commanding in Burma. The Queen is the Colonel-in-Chief.

Old and tattered flags of the regiment stand in a north country cathedral, heavy with the embroidered names of 26 battle honors.

Philippines:

American-Filipino troops were reported today to be fighting off an attack on Iloilo, Panay Island city and one of the last important Philippine points still in American hands.

A War Department communiqué April 16 said that Japanese troops landing from eight transports were engaged by American-Filipino forces defending Iloilo and Capiz, the main Panay cities. The Japanese were estimated to number about 8,000. They came ashore under cover of naval gunfire and air bombardment.

It was considered likely that the Japanese were depending on destroyers for naval support in the landing. The Iloilo River is too shallow for vessels drawing more than 15 feet.

The War Department communiqué gave no details of the fighting. It was not disclosed whether Panay was the site of the air base used by the American bombing force which attacked Japanese Manila installations in a flight from Australia.

The War Department reported that Japanese air attacks on Corregidor were continuing. American guns shelled Japanese batteries on Bataan and Cavite, "resulting in a noticeable decrease in enemy artillery fire during the past 30 hours," the communiqué said.

Panay, where the latest Japanese landing was made, is in the central portion of the Philippine Archipelago near Cebu, where spirited fighting has been in progress since some 12,000 enemy troops landed last week.

Opposing the invaders were believed to be relatively small forces of Philippine Commonwealth army reservists and constabulary troops.

Southwest Pacific:

The Netherlands Government in London said today that it had recognized Gen. Douglas MacArthur as in command over all Dutch forces in the Southwest Pacific ever since his arrival in Australia.

A spokesman said there had been no specific action by Queen Wilhelmina accepting General MacArthur as commander in as much as this was regarded as unnecessary. It was pointed out that two days ago a spokesman for the Government said all Dutch fighting forces, land, sea and air, which escaped from the Indies, were at General MacArthur's disposal.

Meanwhile Harold Gatty, Australian airman who flew around the world as navigator with the late Wiley Post in 1931, was appointed today as Director of Air Transport for the United States Air Corps in Australia.

As to events at the front a report from that town said five Japanese bombers, escorted by five fighters, raided Allied-held Port Moresby, New Guinea, this morning.

It estimated 50 bombs were dropped, causing neither damage nor casualties. United Nations fighters engaged the formation.

Dutch Plan to Train Air Force in U. S.

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, April 17

There may again be Flying Dutchmen over the Netherlands East Indies.

Gen. L. H. Van Oyen, who arrived with Dr. H. J. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, said he expects to establish a unit of Dutch flying cadets somewhere in the United States.

Stars and Stripes Appears in London In Tabloid Form

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes, the Army's newspaper for soldiers away from home, rolled off the presses today bearing little resemblance to its world war parent of 23 years ago.

It is a five-column eight-page tabloid with news, features and lots of pictures. On the front page were pictures of President Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall, but Private Roy A. Brown, Waterloo, Iowa, photographed getting off a troop transport with a guitar under his arm, got a bigger space than the President.

Hedy Lamarr's picture made page three, Sergeant Richard Griffith of Norfolk, Va., posed at the manual of Westminster Abbey's organ, was on four, and Joe Louis and Billy Conn got onto the sports page.

The first two copies were mailed to the President and his Presidential Secretary, Stephen Early, who was on the original Stars and Stripes staff.

The newspaper carries the regular news reports from the Associated Press and Wide World, United Press and International News.

65,000 Troops and Civilians In Hands of Enemy on Bataan

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The War Department announced today that more than 65,000 troops and civilians, including 16 generals, had been unreported for more than a week on Bataan Peninsula and were "presumably in the hands of the enemy."

This figure included approximately 35,000 combat troops, about 5,500 sick and wounded, a number of supply and other non-combatant troops, and some 25,000 civilians, a communiqué reported.

No reports of casualties in the last few days of fighting have been received, the communiqué said, but it was believed likely that losses were heavy on both sides.

There were 68 Army nurses on Bataan, and all of them were evacuated to Corregidor Island on April 9 along with a relatively small number of troops, the communiqué said.

The following Americans were among the general officers in Bataan on April 9, and having been unreported since that date, are believed to be in the hands of the enemy, according to the communiqué: Maj. Gen. Edward P. King, Jr., Maj. Gen. George M. Parker, Jr., and Maj. Gen. Albert N. Jones, Brigadier Generals Arnold J. Funk, Maxon S. Lough, James R. N. Weaver, Clifford Bluemel, William E. Brougher, Clinton A. Pierce, and Allan C. McBride.

Production Superiority Looms As U. S. Nears Full Stride

Continued from Page 1

on order, but in production in the coming few months; 45,000 tanks are going to be produced, not next year, but this; 20,000 antiaircraft guns are coming from the assembly lines; 8,000,000 tons of shipping will be put on the water in 1942.

Decisive superiority over the Axis in material is now in sight. Those who have the best information on what Germany and Japan are producing and those who know what America and Britain are producing are today unqualifiedly convinced of that fact.

'Impossible is Achieved'

When President Roosevelt proclaimed to Congress more than four months ago that in two years America would bring into being 185,000 airplanes, 120,000 tanks, 55,000 antiaircraft guns and 18,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, this declaration was greeted by Nazi spokesmen as so fantastic as to be explainable only as propaganda. It was declared to be impossible.

Today the "impossible" is being done. If there were a "production communiqué," that is what it would say and it is possible that the War Production Board may soon reverse the strategy of military secrecy and publish specific and detailed figures on the flow of weapons from American factories.

It is a flow and it will soon be a river about to break over its banks. In another two months the river will be a torrent and the Government is considering the idea of publicizing to the whole world, rather than concealing, the full extent of the vast war supplies which are now rising to such proportions.

Narrow and uncertain superiority must be a carefully guarded secret. Decisive superiority can be a force in the very knowledge of its existence and in this war particularly it can be a source of courage to the occupied countries and a further impetus to revolt.

Rayburn Undershot Mark

A few days ago Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, declared that the United States is producing 2,300 airplanes a month. Mr. Rayburn might not have known it—because production is moving so rapidly—that that was an understatement. Something like 4,000 planes a month would be nearer the mark and some of the nation's largest aircraft plants are only on the verge of large-scale manufacture. The ability to carry this monthly rate up and up and to reach the 1943 goal of 10,000 planes a month is no longer in doubt.

Tanks are coming off the assembly lines in such numbers that on the present rate alone the entire United States Army necessities could be met in two months.

Antiaircraft guns have reached mass-production. The most critical needs for training and protection will shortly be in hand and the output of 3,000 a month is in sight.

Ammunition, once a most distressing shortage, no longer concerns the WPB officials as there will be ammunition enough for every gun produced.

A particularly significant factor in plane production is the steadily growing ratio of fighters and bombers to trainer planes.

Prelude to Triumph

Winning the Battle of Production is not a spectacular victory but it is a vital victory. It is the preface to offensive action. It is the prelude to military victory. It casts its sunlight ahead.

But the outlook has its dark spots and its acute and unsolved problems. The darkest and most acute is the continuing shortage of shipping which is still forcing munitions to pile up on the docks waiting for bottoms to carry them to the theaters of war around the world. The shipyards are turning out the ships but the toll of enemy submarines has got to be cut before the full effect of American production can be felt.

Because shipping is the bottleneck, which must be broken before there can be a merging of American industrial production and Allied military power, every effort is being directed to it, and it can be stated on responsible authority that the Government is about to embark experimentally upon two new forms of transportation.

New Cargo Carriers

First, "sea otters" are to be built in large numbers, despite the doubts entertained by naval and merchant shipbuilders as to the practicability of this type of cargo ship for ocean service. Adverse reports have been made on this character of gasoline-propelled, light draft carrier, but President Roosevelt has ordered them built in numbers, even though their sea tests caused the builders of traditional ships for the Navy and Merchant Marine to "go sour" on the sea otters, but the President clings to the belief they may yet prove of value in carrying war supplies. So far only one full-scale sea otter has been built.

Secondly it is learned that the Curtiss-Wright Company has been authorized to build experimentally a new type of cargo-carrying airplane, capable of transporting a load of 10 tons great distances without refueling. The plane, which is intriguing the Army and Navy, now so desperately in need of transporting war supplies across the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, has a fuselage made almost exclusively of wood.

The hope is that a cargo-carrying plane may be developed, which will not cut heavily into the aluminum supply and other critical metals in its manufacture, but will carry relatively heavy loads across the ocean non-stop.

MacArthur Reply

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 17 (AP)—A cablegram from Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia was on proud display at the Westinghouse lamp division, which sent a pledge to increase war production until the Axis is defeated.

"Your message has thrilled and inspired me," General MacArthur wired. "With such patriotic fervor supporting us, our beloved country cannot fail."

A pledge of full support sent to Donald M. Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, brought this reply:

"It is that kind of spirit that convinces me that we are going to overwhelm our enemies with production."

Patent Pools Like Treaties

Continued from Page 1

agreements, giving bookkeeping information on U. S. armament progress to Germany.

Calls Them Like Treaties

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, commenting on cartel restrictions, likened them to "treaties."

"These economic organizations have become so powerful that they have entered into agreements which the political states have been unable to control except by methods used by Hitler," he said. "By this means Hitler has been able to extend his domination of science and technology throughout the world. There is no law that enables an agency of government to get regular information or any supervision over international agreements of this sort. The situation cries aloud for remedy."

The Committee is considering a bill for regulation and registration of all foreign patent control trade agreements.

"These agreements on ammunition priming were actually made with the German Government were they not?" asked Senator Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois, pointing out that Hitler dominated all German corporations. "Despite this, our Government knew nothing of them."

Mr. Dobey said that under a peculiarity of the Krupp-Remington Agreement the latter could export sporting ammunition to Britain with tetracene but not military ammunition.

"Ammunition containing tetracene could be sold legally to the British Empire for shooting ducks," he said, "but not Germans."

Got Data Direct

Mr. Dobey based his statement on documents from the Remington Company. These showed, he said, that although Krupp had technically assigned its tetracene patents outright to Remington, it had surrounded the assignment with understandings limiting the areas into which Remington could export. By assignment to Remington, he pointed out, the alien property custodian was barred from seizing the patents, though it could impound royalties that would otherwise go to the German firm, to be held for Germans at the end of the war.

A letter from Remington's patent chief, dated Jan. 23, 1941, stating that his company could no longer sell military ammunition containing tetracene to the British, South Africans or Canadians because of its agreement with Germany was put in the record. Sale was promptly discontinued. This was at a time when President Roosevelt was stating that the United States would be the "Arsenal of the Democracies."

Remington banned other licensees from selling this type ammunition to Britain, documents indicated.

Vichy Cabinet Quits; Clears Way for Laval

Continued from Page 1

Lebanon where he was French Commandant and High Commissioner, Secretary of War.]

Admiral Darlan's letter of resignation to "Monsieur le Maréchal," also struck the note of gravity in the Vichy situation.

"In the grave circumstances through which we are passing," it read, "I esteem it my duty in order to permit you to make decisions which you will judge best for the national interest to ask you please to accept by resignation as Minister Vice-President of the Council, Minister of National Defense, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Navy and Interim Secretary of State for War.

"Thanking you respectfully for the confidence which you were pleased to place in me I ask you, Monsieur le Maréchal, to have the kindness to accept with the urgings of my entire devotion, the homage of my deepest respects.

"(Signed) F. Darlan."

Meanwhile, scattered reports of violence and the silence of 2,000 onlookers as M. Laval arrived at the Government offices in Vichy yesterday indicated the tenseness with which the French people awaited developments.

Anti-Nazi demonstrations were said to have occurred again in Paris. The occupying authorities were reported to have made mass arrests in the past few days and to have executed 25 more prisoners. Three forest fires of mysterious origin were said to have broken out, one in the historic Fontainebleau Forest near Paris, and 40 German soldiers were reported killed in a train derailment.

Text of Resignation

The text of the communiqué on the Cabinet resignation follows:

"The Ministers and Secretaries of State met in Council April 17 at Pavilion Sevigne under the presidency of Marshal Pétain, Chief of State.

Admiral Darlan, Vice-President of the Council, handed the Chief of State the portfolios of the Secretaryships of State for which he is responsible.

"Admiral Darlan, successor-designate of the Chief of State, at the request of the Marshal, consented to assume under his direct authority the functions of Commander in Chief of the land, sea and air forces.

"All the Ministers and Secretaries of State placed their portfolios at the disposal of the Chief of State.

Marshal Pétain thanked Admiral Darlan and the Secretaries of State for the devoted help which they had given him in the grave circumstances through which the country is passing."

[Reports in London said the meeting was Marshal Petain's farewell as presiding officer of the Vichy Cabinet. Although it had been presumed that he would remain as a figurehead in the Government even though actual power went to Pierre Laval, the advices through London were that M. Laval, as the new premier, would replace him.

Swiss reports said yesterday that M. Laval had become the new chief of the Government, as contrasted to Marshal Pétain's leadership of the State, and also Minister of Interior in which capacity he would direct French police activities. It was said then that only formal announcement remained to effect this change.]

Police Scramble For Retirement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—While further realignments in New York's Police Department were under way as a result of recent disclosures of police participation in gambling graft, police applications for retirement may number 300 by the time this month's deadline is reached tonight, it was indicated today.

The retirements stood at 275, an unprecented figure, yesterday, newest among the applicants is Thomas L. Byrnes, Deputy Inspector, with a long service in building the mounted division into a crack unit the equal of any in the United States. Inspector Byrnes, old-time, police officials said, had probably led more mounted police escorts for Presidents of the United States than any other mounted officer in city history.

Meanwhile 16 police, including 13 lieutenants, all previously engaged in supervising plainclothes operations against vice, were transferred to routine police station duty. Positions thus vacated are to be filled by officers not previously assigned to vice cases.

Japanese Fooled By Decoy Bomber

By the Associated Press

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 17

Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, who led the American bombing raid on the Philippines, disclosed that he fooled Japanese bombers by fixing up an old B-17 Flying Fortress on a Philippine landing field.

Four wooden "propellers" were attached to the worthless plane, and new "camouflage" was provided—not to conceal it but to make the Japanese think concealment was intended.

The Japanese came over and bombed it all day, but their 13 twin-engine bombers failed to find General Royce's base.

British Explain Reasons For New Censorship Rules

LONDON, April 17 (AP) — The Ministry of Information explained today, in answer to questions in Parliament, why it imposed censorship of any news story which tends to foment ill will between Allies or between Allies and neutral nations by releasing samples of recent dispatches to South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

None of the dispatches had been sent by American correspondents.

Previously censorship applied only to matter objectionable for reasons of military security, leaving correspondents freedom to write on political matters and international relations. Information Minister Brendan Bracken announced the change on March 26.

Among the samples and the nations of the addresses were:

To South Africa: "Anxiety arising here as evidence accumulates government's offer to India this week merely political trash."

To Australia: " 'Sacrifice Australia' this startling suggestion is being made in serious discussions of war situation."

"London's 'most exclusive restaurants' are staffed by enemy aliens able to hear from crowds of drink-befuddled men in uniform secrets which cause loss of British lives."

"There is question of proper honors being paid to those who die in service of their country. This is not an isolated example but a young man I knew in Canberra as a son of a man prominent in public life was killed two months ago and now lies buried under mound, thus far, unhonored even by a simple cross. If men die in service of their country let us at least insist that they are honored in death."

U. S. Troops on Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, April 17—For the first time in an Australian city the crowds had an opportunity of seeing American troops on parade. It was the occasion of the opening of a savings campaign week.

Preceeded by a military band and by the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, two picked units of Americans and Australians marched together through the streets.

The way the Americans have been taken to the hearts of the Australians was seen in the cheers that greeted their appearance along the route. Excitement was at an exceptionally high pitch today after the story of the amazing American raid on the Philippines which fills today's papers.

Leahy Called to Washington

Continued from Page 1

France and in North Africa, who are not personally loyal to him.

3. Attempt to maintain Franco-American relations on the same basis as before out of deferment to French public opinion.

It is stated most emphatically, however, that Premier Laval will definitely not succeed in the latter aim. It is this statement which has led to the strong belief here that a break in Vichy-Washington relations is imminent and that Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, American Ambassador to France, will be recalled

Strategy in Middle East

The French attempt to regain Syria is closely linked, in Washington's mind, with the expected German offensive through the Middle East. It is pointed out that American forces have already reached that area and that an American-French clash would be unavoidable if Vichy moves.

All authoritative reports reaching this country concur that the French reaction both at home and in North Africa to the Premiership of M. Laval has been distinctly favorable to the United Nations and has been strongly anti-Laval. It is expected, however, that a strong purge by the Laval-directed police force will succeed in greatly reducing the effectiveness of the opposition to the present Vichy regime.

When questioned as to what steps the United States would take toward eliminating the threat of any German move into the tactically important French West African port of Dakar, officials declined to comment, although it was recalled that this Government had intimated some months ago that the security of the New World would not permit German occupation of the western coast of Africa.

Wary on Japanese Strength

Premier Laval's known determination to co-operate with the Axis has also raised the question of the fate of the Island of Madagascar, lying off the southeastern coast of Africa and dominating American and British supply routes to the Middle East. It is held here that Premier Laval would permit the Japanese to use Madagascar, just as Vichy permitted Japan to occupy French Indo-China, if it were not for the known German objection of permitting Japan to advance so far to the west.

Calling at the State Department to present Vichy's official rejection of the American note justifying the establishment of a Consulate General at Brazzaville in Free French-controlled French Equatorial Africa, the French Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, told newspapermen that Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles had refused to accept the French point of view.

The Ambassador said that he would continue doing his best to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, but, according to the concensus of those present, he did not appear very optimistic about being able to do so.

O'Hare Modest About Air Exploit; Visits Phoenix En Route to Capital

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 17 (AP)—Back in war-conscious America today, Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare, the Navy's No. 1 air hero, said: "I'm on a vacation, and boy, does it feel good." He landed at the airport here by airliner from San Francisco last night. Mrs. O'Hare had not seen her husband since the war's outbreak.

Lieutenant O'Hare, the one-man naval air force whose exploit of downing six Japanese planes in one afternoon off the Gilbert Islands brought him world renown, is on his way to Washington. Belief was expressed that he might be in line for a high Navy decoration, but Lieutenant O'Hare only laughed when this was later suggested to him.

He declared he had no idea why he had been summoned from the Hawaiian Islands to Washington.

"In the Navy, you go where you're ordered."

In Los Angeles yesterday, Lieutenant O'Hare was asked how it felt to fight a sky battle with American forces outnumbered nine to one.

His answer:

"You are dry as dust, and thirsty.

"You don't have time to consider the odds against you. You're too busy throwing bullets.

"You don't think about throwing those bullets to keep alive. You just want to keep shooting.

"That afternoon there were dog fights all over the sky, but I didn't know about 'em until I landed. I was hard at work taking care of my own job.

"Most of my fights were fought at a range of less than 100 yards.

"I came through with just one bullet hole in my plane.

"I think that proves the Grumman 'Wildcat' I was flying can outfly and outshoot anything the Japs have."

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Hollywood Letter—Week-End Radio—New Musical Coming

Ginger Rogers Experiments With a Writer as Director

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

One of Ginger Rogers' chief characteristics during her film career has been a willingness to experiment. She experimented when she went back to Warner Brothers for "one more musical picture." That one was "42nd Street."

She experimented when she became Fred Astaire's leading lady; and she experimented when she told the studio that she didn't want to do any more team pictures, but would like something dramatic. The result was "Vivacious Lady" and half a dozen other excellent films.

She seemed to have run a course when these were finished, and her last picture, for Fox, has brought her to another of those places in her career when she must experiment.

* * *

She is at present making "The Major and the Minor" at Paramount, and the experiment part of this picture is that she has approved the studio's decision to let an inexperienced director make the picture. This is Billy Wilder, who, with Charles Brackett, has been the author of some of the screen's most successful stories, but who has never directed before.

Both Miss Rogers and the studio, however, have the precedent set by Preston Sturges, who was also a writer with a yearning to direct, and who has, as a result of studio encouragement of this ambition, made some of the biggest money-making films of the past few years. Miss Rogers claims, with some authority, to know that this sort of experiment can give a good deal of freshness to a picture.

* * *

Ray Milland will play the "Major" to Miss Rogers' "Minor" in the picture. In his case, too, flexibility and willingness to try roles different from the average have been factors in an interesting career.

Mr. Milland, who is English, or rather Welsh, made three attempts before American audiences found him sufficiently interesting to demand his presence regularly in films. It may have been that Mr. Milland needed training, or it may have been that American audiences were not sufficiently discerning. Whichever it was, Mr. Milland made some 32 pictures before he appeared in a role which could be called a hit. He was competent, as everyone agreed; but there seemed to be nothing that audiences were willing to call outstanding. He returned twice to England, and twice was called back to Hollywood for parts.

The third time he tried he succeeded. This was in a film called "Arise, My Love," which was followed quickly by roles in "I Wanted Wings," "Skylark," and "Reap the Wild Wind." Mr. Milland seems finally to have arrived.

* * *

For some reason "The Major and the Minor" is one of four or five pictures which must certainly be called a "trend." In every one of them the heroine appears as a girl in pigtails or something equally juvenile. All these films started shooting about the same time; all are still in production as this is being written; and all have "names" in their chief feminine roles. Among these are Hedy LaMarr, Joan Fontaine, Diana Barrymore, and of course Miss Rogers.

Miss Rogers goes next into a Leo McCarey production at RKO with Cary Grant.

Ginger Rogers Begins a New Film

Left to right are Preston Sturges, Miss Rogers, Joseph Sistrom, and Billy Wilder. Mr. Sistrom is producer and Mr. Wilder director of "The Major and the Minor," in which Miss Rogers will star for Paramount.

NBC

Dolores Maurine Miller

Winner of the national violin scholarship sponsored jointly by the National Broadcasting Company, the Juilliard School of Music, and the National Federation of Music Clubs. She is to appear with the NBC Symphony Orchestra on April 20, under Leopold Stokowski.

Rodgers-Hart Show Booked For Shubert Theater May 11

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The all-star revival of "Candida," with Katharine Cornell, will be given at the Shubert Theater for four matinee performances, April 27, 23, 30, and May 1. Tickets are to be priced from $1.10 to $3.30 and proceeds will go for army and navy relief. Lee and J. J. Shubert are donating the use of the theater for the benefit performances which are being sponsored by the American Theater Wing War Service, Inc.

With Miss Cornell in the title role, the remaining characters will be played as follows: Dudley Digges as Burgess, Raymond Massey as Morell, Private Burgess Meredith as Marchbanks, Mildred Natwick as Prossy, and Stanley Bell as Lexey. Mr. Digges directed Miss Cornell in her first performance as Candida when the Actors Theater produced the Bernard Shaw comedy.

* * *

"All's Fair" will open a two-weeks tryout engagement at the Shubert Theater, Boston, on Monday evening, May 11, en route to New York. The New York opening is tentatively scheduled for May 27, according to Dwight Deere Wiman and Richard Rodgers, who are sponsoring the production in association with Richard Kollmar. Jo Mielziner is designing the scenery for the musical and Irene Sharaff is doing the costumes. Ray Bolger and Constance Moore are the stars.

* * *

Guthrie McClintic announces that the title of his forthcoming production starring Jane Cowl will be "Punch and Julia," instead of "A Night for a Lady." The George Batston comedy will open at the National Theater, Washington, on Monday evening, May 4, and is due at Henry Miller's Theater here in the following week.

Another announcement from Mr. McClintic informs that he has purchased "Dreamers and Dreamers," by Lajoz Biro, as a possible production for this season. The play is known as "School for Slavery" in London, where critics have called it the best anti-Nazi drama yet seen in England. A Hungarian, Mr. Biro is writing of the German invasion and occupation of Poland.

* * *

The material prepared by George S. Kaufman, Moss Hart, Harold J. Rome, and others for "Fun to Be Free" has been purchased by Billy Rose for a projected June presentation at his Diamond Horseshow, a night club. Fifteen per cent of the show's profits will be distributed among Army and Navy Relief, the American Theater Wing, and the U. S. O.

* * *

"War and Peace," dramatized by Erwin Piscator and Alfred Neuman from the Tolstoy novel, will be the final production this season by the Studio Theater on West Twelfth Street, according to an announcement from Mr. Piscator. Mr. Piscator will direct the play, which is announced to open on May 20.

* * *

"Porgy and Bess," with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown, plays its one hundredth performance on Saturday afternoon at the Majestic Theater.

* * *

"The Walking Gentleman," a thriller by Grace Perkins and Fulton Oursler, is to open at the Belasco Theater on May 4 after a brief tryout at the Playhouse in Wilmington, Del. Victor Francen, Arlene Francis and Richard Gaines are featured in the cast.

* * *

"A Kiss for Cinderella," with Luise Rainer, will close Saturday evening, but may go on tour. "It Happens on Ice" will close at the Center Theater on April 25. The ice show is to be followed by 10 days of the San Carlo Opera Company. After that, Sonja Henie and Arthur M. Wirtz will put another skating carnival into rehearsal under John Murray Anderson's direction. There are prospects for a June 30 opening.

* * *

A third vaudeville show is due in town on April 27, at the Ritz Theater. It will be called "Harlem Cavalcade" and will feature Noble Sissle, the Peters Sisters, Moke and Poke, Pops and Louis, the Murphy Sisters and a dancing chorus. Ed Sullivan is the producer of the revue. Flournoy Miller is writing the sketches and Bill Vodery will be musical director. The Shuberts are backing the show and providing the theater.

* * *

"Theophilus," a thirteenth century miracle play, will be performed in English on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Religious Drama Council of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.

* * *

Eddie Cantor's doctor has ordered him to suspend all performances of "Banjo Eyes" for three or four weeks.

La Meri Coming

La Meri, renowned exponent of the Oriental dance, will appear with her group in Hindu and Chinese dances at Symphony Hall Tuesday evening, April 28. The occasion is a public meeting under the auspices of the East and West Association, at which Pearl Buck, its founder, will speak on "India and China in the Present Crisis."

Madeleine Carroll on Ontario Show

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

James A. Farley, formerly Postmaster General and now chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, will be heard in the lead role of Margaret Culkin Banning's "The Good Party Man," in the Blue Network's "Celebrity Theater," tonight, WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Talent from United Nations' forces training in Canada is to be selected by, and appear with, Madeleine Carroll on the Ontario Show, Blue-WBZ, 7 p. m. Donald Crisp, winner of the Academy award for his role in "How Green Was My Valley," is to be the guest of Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is scheduled to be heard speaking at the graduation exercises of the U. S. Army Ordnance officers, Aberdeen, Md., Blue-WBZ, 10:30 a. m. George W. Bailey, chairman of the radio section of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, is to discuss the labor supply in connection with essential radio work in war, CBS-WEEI, 1:30 p. m. Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Norman Doherty, FBI official in Boston, Thomas Hoare, economist, and Prof. S. von Valkenburg, Worcester teacher, are to speak from the annual state convention of the Massachusetts Junior Chamber of Commerce, WEEI, 3 p. m. Dr. Anup Singh, executive director of the India League of America, Pierre van Paassen, author, and Alfred A. Starelsin, Near East student, are to discuss "The Indian and Middle Eastern Front," in the "Public Affairs" program, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m. Labor begins its story of how it is helping to win the war when the joint program sponsored by the National Broadcasting Company in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is inaugurated, NBC-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

The Blue Network inaugurates a series of exchange programs with Canada beginning with a Saturday concert by the Royal Canadian Air Force Band, from Toronto, Ontario, WBZ, 3 p. m. Friedelind Wagner, granddaughter of the composer, is scheduled to speak on the final radiocast of the season by the Cleveland Orchestra, when Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducts Wagner's musical tribute to England, "Rule Britannia." Also scheduled is Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, in E Flat major ("Eroica"), CBS-WEEI, 5.

Sunday

"Nothing But the Truth" takes over the Blue's "Behind the Mike" series with Capt. Tim Healy as master of ceremonies and interviewer, offering, in the premiere, drama, music, and Alex Drier, Berlin radio commentator, WBZ, 4:30 p. m. Jack Benny and company are to be heard from San Francisco, NBC-WNAC, 7 p. m. Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Paul Kaczander, Wayne University student, are to be guests of Fred Allen and company, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

The Schola Cantorum and Music Hall Symphony are to do the Gloria, Quoniam, and Cum Sancto Spiritu, from Mozart's C Minor Mass, Villa-Lobos' "Cancao da Saudade" and "Rossinyol," and the "Coronation Scene," from Mousorgsky's "Boris." Andor Foldes, pianist, is to be soloist in the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1, in B Flat minor, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. For the final concert of the season Bruno Walter will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra in Samuel Barber's Second Essay, Brahms' Symphony No. 2, in D major, and Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m. Alfred Wallenstein is to conduct his "Symphonic Strings" group in Geminiani's Concerto Grosso, Op. 2, No. 2, Bull's "Saeterjentens Soendag," and Vaughn-Williams' "Charterhouse" Suite, MBS-WAAB, 6:30 p. m.

Columbia's Workshop is to present a timely drama, "Play Ball!" CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m. Jack Benny is to be featured in a comedy, "The Amazing Mr. Williams," in the CBS drama program, WEEI, 6 p. m. Raymond Massey is to be featured in a story, "The Other Front," for the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs, and Palestine, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m. Bette Davis, Conrad Veidt, Warren William, and Osa Massen are co-featured in the final Screen Guild drama of the current season, "A Woman's Face," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. "Alias John Freedom," a new Blue Network drama series, is to depict the fight against the Axis, with "The City of Anger," a story laid in occupied France, as the first offering, WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Dr. Frances H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society, and Thornton Burgess, naturalist-writer, are to speak on "Humane Sunday" which inaugurates "Be Kind to Animals Week," WBZ, 3 p. m.

Newspaper handling of war news and the food situation in Europe are the principal subjects to be discussed in "Is That So?", propaganda analysis program conducted by Sanford L. Cooper, James Colvin and Richard Salinger, professional journalists and Neiman Fellows at Harvard University, WMEX, 4:30 p. m.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, is featured on a Round Tale discussion of "War Profits," NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m. Senator Claude Pepper, Fla., is heard on American Forum, with Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyo., discussing affirmatively "Should We Freeze All Prices and Wages for the Duration?" with Representatives LeRoy D. Downs, Conn., and Leon Sachs, Penna., opposed, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Monday

For the second League of Composers' modern concert Howard Barlow has chosen Vittorio Rieti's Concerto, Paul Creston's "A Rumor," and two movements from Pedro Sanjuan's "Sones de Castilla"—"Twilight on the Plains" and "Pandero's Dance," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Dolores Maurine Miller, winner of the NBC-Julliard-National Federation of Music Clubs violin scholarship, is to be heard as soloist with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conducting, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Claude Rains is to be heard as Thomas Paine, pioneer American philosopher, in "Cavalcade," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Martha Scott and Fredric March are to be heard repeating their screen roles in "One Foot in Heaven," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

The Week-End Dialer

'Blithe Spirit' Critics' Choice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

By a vote of 11 to 6 New York Drama Critics Circle voted yesterday that no dramatic work by a native author merited its award as the best American play of the year.

Twelve members of the circle chose Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" as the best foreign play of the year. One member voted for "Angel Street" and four others voted for no foreign award.

In the balloting for an American play, "In Time to come," a drama about Woodrow Wilson by Howard Koch and John Hystonm, received four votes. "The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck, received two.

Once before, in 1939, the critics circle failed to choose a "best" American play. But that was because they could not decide among "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "The Little Foxes," "Rocket to the Moon," and "My Heart's in the Highlands."

In its official report of the meeting the circle noted "that while it was organized to encourage native playwrights and honor native dramatists, it had also the third obligation of maintaining the standards of the theater and of dramatic criticism, and that it felt it would cause a serious confusion if it merely made a selection from a group of plays, none of which seemed up to the standards of the previous awards."

Symphony Hall Exhibition

During concert times this week and next there will be on exhibition at Symphony Hall pictures by Virginia Chase (Mrs. Robert Earle). There are portraits and still-lifes in oil and pastel.

In portraiture Miss Chase makes a pleasant, naturalistic depiction. In still-life she aims to impart the beauty of blossoms at their peak.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert, featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"High Kickers," featuring Sophie Tucker. Produced by George Jessel. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Jay Street Playhouse, 36 Jay Street—"Our Town," by Wilder. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—"Peer Gynt," by Ibsen. Presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:15.

Music

Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge—Concert by the Edgar Curtis String Orchestra. 8:15. No tickets necessary.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Wuthering Heights," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 2:35, 6, 9:30. "One Night in the Tropics," Abbott and Costello. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—"March of Time," 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian," 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—"Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith-Memorial—"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:20, 7:55, 10:35. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:40, 9:15.

Kenmore—"Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 6:30, 10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Brenda Marshall and Dennis Morgan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—"The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—"Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Fulton Lewis Travel, Washington, D. C." "Information Please." "Fitzpatrick Travel, Mexico." "Lt. James Stewart and Charlie McCarthy." "Leo Reisman and Orchestra." "Ray Whitley," latest newreels and other sports.

State—"The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—"Unseen Enemy," Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown—"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Flirtmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," James Cagney. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Down San Diego Way," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "Road Agent," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "4 Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:35. "Minstrel Days," 1:50, 8:00.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowall. 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 4:05, 7, 9:50. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Dumbo," 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Harvard: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Central Square: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.
University: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. 2:20, 5:40, 8:55. "March of Time," 2:05, 5:20, 8:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Two Latins From Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:04, 9:04. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis and George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:20, 8:20. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2, 7, 10:04.
Park: "Dumbo." "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure." Johnny Weismuller. "Two Latins From Manhattan." Jinx Falkenburg and Joan Davis. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lady for a Night." Joan Blondell. 1:54, 8:09. "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters. 3:28, 9:43.
Hyde Park: "Ruggles of Red Gap." Charles Laughton. "Today I Hang." Walter Woolf. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Johnny Eager." Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 2:30, 8:15. "Dangerously They Live." John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 6, 9.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2, 5:10, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Swing It Soldier." Frances Langford and Ken Murray. 2:02, 7:47. "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3:13, 9:08.
Mystic: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea." Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:55, 7, 10. "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:10, 8:20.
Strand: "The Lady Has Plans." Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 8:35. "Castle in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Castle in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 1:57, 8:20. "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:15, 9:20.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power. "Right to the Heart." Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:20, 8:10. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 6:40, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 9:30. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Paris Calling." Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 2, 8:30.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Playmates." Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America." Jane Withers and William Tracy.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Heart of the Rio Grande." Gene Autry and Smiley Burnette. "Girl's Town." June Storey and Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. "North to the Klondike." E. Ankers. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. "Devil Pays Off." Osa Massen. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. "Devil Pays Off." Osa Massen. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Badlands of Dakota." Richard Dix and Robert Stack. "Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Flying Blind." Richard Arlen, Mr. Celebrity." Doris Day. 2, 8.
Strand: "Remember the Day." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Burma Convoy." Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Gay Falcon." George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby." Lupe Velez. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
Strand: "North to the Klondike." Lon Chaney. "Melody Lane." Merry Macs and Baby Sandy.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Appointment for Love." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Secrets of the Wasteland." Bill Boyd and Andy Clyde. 2:09, 7:14. "Man Who Came to Dinner." Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 3:19, 9:04.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante. "New York Town." Mary Martin and Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ball of Fire." Barbara Stanwyck. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf." Warren William. 2 and 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "New March of Time." 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sundown." Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:54, 8:14. "The Men in Her Life." Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 2:14, 6:36, 9:35.

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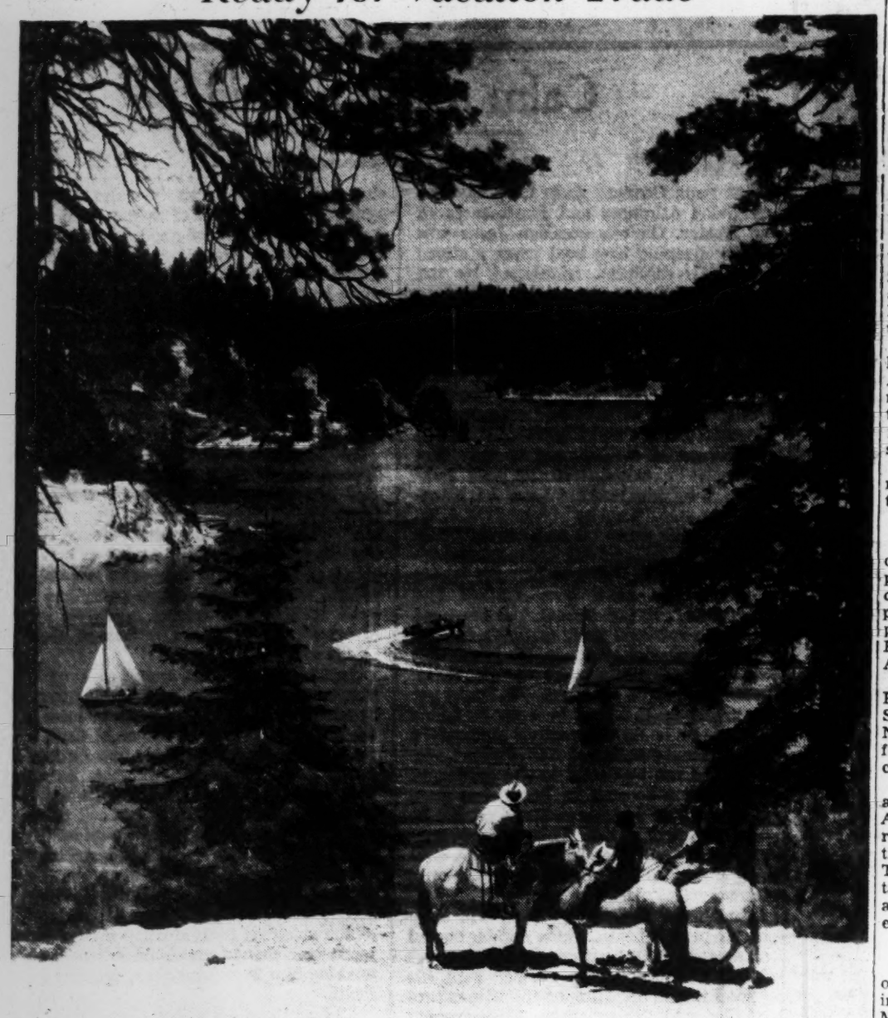

All-Year Club of Southern California

Lake Arrowhead in Southern California

Lake Arrowhead is the "penthouse" summer playground of Southern California. Perched in the cup of San Bernardino Mountains and ringed by pine forests, the lake resort offers summer visitors yachting, motorboating, hiking, riding, and swimming.

Southern California Hangs Out Welcome Sign

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seaside and mountain resorts throughout the vacationland of Southern California are grooming themselves for the traditional influx of spring and summer tourists, albeit with a feeling that war conditions are reducing volume more than the attractions deserve.

Brave efforts are being made to take care of normal crowds, "normal" is the past usually meaning "increased" crowds in this ever-booming area. It's booming with war orders all right, but during the last half of the winter season, the influx had dropped 30 per cent under last season, excluding troops and business trips, which if added make an overall travel record. Last season had been a record tourist season, so California thinks it is too much to hope that it could be equalled under war conditions.

Convinced that Southern California is just about as safe as it ever was, or as any other section of the country is, the All-Year Club of Southern California and chambers of commerce are encouraging vacationists to come on out.

Relatively Normal

Everything is relatively normal, except for the cancellation of a few mass events, suspension of the boat trips to Catalina, and the blocking-off of a few military routes.

Rail companies report they can carry more tourists, even with other record loads. Army headquarters agree that tourist travel need not be discouraged until it interferes with movements of troops and materials. Southern Californians seize upon the statement of the United States Travel Bureau that recreation by travel is as important to morale as it was in 1917.

Not restricted to the inflationary pressure of short-season prices, all-year Southern California thinks it offers more variety at cheaper cost than any other vacation center. This is particularly true for those making all-year Los Angeles their headquarters for side trips to mountain, shore, film studio, radio broadcast, museum, animal farm, or other points of interest.

"Beaching" by far leads as the spring, summer, and fall attraction for all Southern California, in number of devotees. Dozens of beaches along the 200 miles north of the Mexican border to Santa Barbara are filled, particularly on week ends by day visitors who work in the local communities.

Hotels and Camps

Big hotels line the waterfront—San Diego's Coronado, Del Mar, Oceanside, Laguna, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Ventura, and Santa Barbara. Liberally interspersed are ever popular tourist camps and trailer parks. The barbed wire of Brighton or Waikiki has not been found necessary yet.

All-year yachting has its biggest season in the warmer months. Flocks of snow birds and star boats cluster in every harbor and inlet, and string along the coast.

In the all-year mountains, places popular for snow sports turn into popular spots for hiking or loafing. Skiing swishes on into June in the High Sierras, long after its many lake areas have become summer addresses to legions of campers.

In the mountains that virtually ring the Los Angeles metropolitan area there are dozens of lakes and streams—Malibu, Old Baldy, Crystal Lake, Lake Arrowhead, Big Bear, Idyllwild, Forest Home, and the Laguna Mountain area back of San Diego.

Hot springs, usually in high or medium altitudes, dot southern California, some near the coast, some bordering the desert.

Historic Highway

Common to the seashore is El Camino Real, the royal highway of Spanish days, with the old missions still a chief point of interest.

Convinced war conditions should not keep anyone from visiting southern California, at least one major railroad increased its exploitation budget, to fill up its trains, even though its civilians westbound in February ran 10 per cent more than a year ago—this includes some military personnel on furlough, for which there is no breakdown, but did not include formal troop movements, which have made railroad records.

At least one other major road cut its budget, no doubt feeling it would get enough all-around business anyway. All lines of transportation in March reported peak or near-peak capacity.

Many hotels, feeling deep cuts in trade, banded together for campaigns to convince potential travelers that a vacation in this area is still very much in order.

While tire restrictions have cut the number of motorists, some experts estimate that increased facilities of railroads can absorb the load of all motorists who otherwise would have stayed home.

After an initial campaign to correct rumors about actual conditions, all businesses interested in tourists are now campaigning to sell the nation that civilian furloughs are as important as military furloughs and that southern California is the best place to spend any furlough.

Monitor Traveltalks

Axis Signals From Brazil Aiding Subs

FORTALEZA, Brazil, April 17 (AP)—Fifth columnists operating with the aid of secret radio and signal stations along the coast of northern Brazil have probably had a hand in the sinking of several United Nations ships by one or more German submarines in this area in the past few days, Capt. Henrique Cesar Moreira, head of the Port of Fortaleza, said April 16.

He said he believed Axis agents had been transmitting messages to Axis submarines for several months. Fishermen have reported to him for two months that flashing red and white lights could be seen along the coast from the sea.

The port chief linked this directly with the recent sinkings off this coast.

Germans Arrested

Elsewhere in Brazil, the arrests of many German agents were reported. In southern Brazil, it was disclosed, authorities have suspended a pro-Axis afternoon newspaper in the large city of Sao Paulo in a continuing clean-up of Axis elements.

The Government's Press and Propaganda Department closed the Sao Paulo newspaper A Platea, a Nazi organ printed in Portuguese, for "continuing to manifest tendencies clearly favorable to the Axis."

In the southern states of Parana and Santa Catarina German and Austrian espionage agents were arrested and State police seized more than two tons of Nazi propaganda. Those arrested included a Protestant pastor, George Bobbach, and an Austrian physician, Dr. Frederic Numann.

Examiner

Dr. Numann, according to records of the German consulate, was in charge of the German Foreign Ministry's program in Brazil for physical examinations of those available for service in the German Army.

The newspaper O Globo reported in a dispatch from Belem that the Inventor (Governor) of the State of Para was scheduled to sign a decree rescinding all concessions made to the Japanese in that Amazon territory.

The Japanese have been enjoying virtual autonomy in a six-million-acre region on both sides of the Amazon where a special mission from the United States is now working with Brazilians in an effort to increase the production of crude rubber.

Committee Elects

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 17 (AP)—The Pan-American Consultative Committee meeting here to discuss means of combatting fifth column activity have elected Carlos Dario Ojeda, of Mexico, and Mario Pimental Brandao of Brazil as Vice-Presidents.

The group is composed of delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the United States.

Carl Spaeth, the U. S. delegate, Mr. Ojeda, and Ismael Valdez Flores of Chile were named to a subcommittee.

German Captured

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 17 (AP)—Police in the interior city of Trinidad have arrested Herbert Muklack Hiosck, an escaped crew member of the German auxiliary ship Tacoma which served the Nazi pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee before it was scuttled in the River Plate after the disastrous battle with the British in December, 1939.

The Tacoma, after long lying idle here, recently was seized by the Uruguayan government and seaman Hiosck escaped from internment.

On him police found maps of all departments (provinces) of Uruguay.

Sunnyvale Again Blimp Air Station

SUNNYVALE, Calif., April 17 (AP)—Sunnyvale, home of the unfortunate dirigible Macon, came back into its own today as a naval base for lighter-than-air craft and as the center of widespread blimp patrol operations.

The Army, which for five years has been using the station as a basic training center for heavier-than-air craft, relinquished jurisdiction and it was formally recommissioned as a naval air station.

For several months, blimps from Sunnyvale's Moffett Field have been patrolling the California coast and convoying ships in and out of port. The Navy has announced that soon 16 of these craft will be operating from this base.

The blimps are non-rigid dirigibles, designed for operations as far as 250 miles offshore. Each one carries four machine guns and four bombs.

In brief, colorful Army-Navy ceremonies, Col. John K. Nissley, Commanding Officer of the basic training center, turned the big field over to the Commander, Donald M. Mackey of the Navy.

Ship Sunk and Another Shelled

COCOA, Fla., April 17 (AP)—The sea, which had just swallowed their torpedoed ship, became an amphitheater for a new drama for a group of men in a lifeboat who watched one or two Axis submarines mercilessly pound a neutral Swedish merchantmen with deck guns.

Twenty-seven surviviors landed along the coast from the first vessel, a small American freighter, with one known killed and four still missing. Seventeen landed from the Swedish ship, leaving nine unaccounted for. Announcement of the sinkings was made by naval authorities last night. Both groups of survivors were sheltered at the Banana River Naval Air Station.

A single torpedo exploded without warning against the side of the American ship late Sunday night, April 12. The crew took to lifeboats. Less than three hours later, Chief Engineer Thomas McCarthy of New York related, a dim form loomed out of the darkness, a glimmer of light showing where a sea hatch evidently had been insecurely closed.

The ship swept by, nearly running down the lifeboat, whose occupants were afraid to hail her because she might open fire on them.

Suddenly a gun flashed, a shell whistled through the air, and exploded against the Swedish ship. A second submarine joined the shelling, Engineer McCarthy said, and together they pounded the vessel.

'By Barge the Way'

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, chief of the United States Army Engineers, said that transportation of oil by inland barge line "is the only thing to do" to offset the German submarine menace off the Atlantic Coast.

"It's just plain foolishness to send ocean-going oil tankers around the Atlantic Coast to be sunk by German submarines when we have the inland waterways," he said in an interview here. "They are safe and they can carry all the oil and gasoline we need to haul."

Quakers Find Jobs For 1,400 Refugees

By Religious News Service

PHILADELPHIA—During the past year the Quakers found jobs for 1,400 refugees, many of whom are now classed as "enemy aliens," according to the American Friends Service Committee. Placements were obtained in workshops, colleges, summer projects, and in American homes.

With war, the Quakers report, some communities have hesitated to offer places to so-called "enemy aliens," and despite official pleas for fairness, there has been some discrimination against refugees by a limited group of employers.

"Those who have been turned away from Europe," say the Quakers, "have brought varied skills to the United States. They are anxious to be participating citizens in this democracy. They both welcome and need help to take as their own the best and most positive values of the American way."

Travel

Spring Furloughs For Civilians

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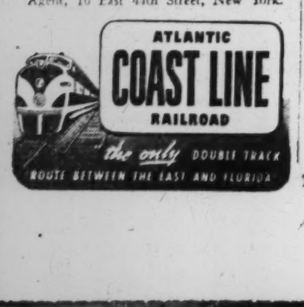

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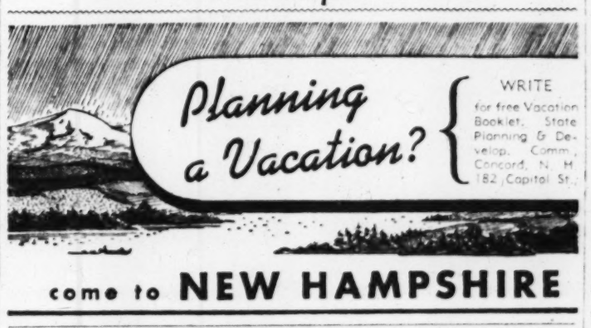
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The Home Forum

On the Valley Isle

BECAUSE OF ITS MANY ravines, dwellers in the Territory of Hawaii have called the Island of Maui the "Valley Isle." It is beautiful, in the different way in which each island of the group is dissimilar from the rest. Though it is no lovelier than Oahu, or Hawaii, or Kauai, the Maui residents seem peculiarly, almost jealously, devoted to it. In fact, we were warned, before going to Maui, that it would be tactless to tell the Maui-ites how charmed we had been with the neighboring Island of Hawaii. It is said that this intense Maui spirit may be on account of the closely knit and gracious social life of plantation and townsfolk which has been made a special tradition of the smaller island. Those who live on it, and those who have visited it, see the place through a tinted haze of hospitality, in the way that a view is enhanced by a sunset or a sunrise.

* * *

Our first sight of the island was felicitous. We approached it by steamer from Hilo on the night of a full moon. All that has ever been told, written or sung about a moonlight night among tropic islands was crystallized in those hours between dusk and midnight. The overworked and cheapened word "glamour" is the only one to fit the scene. As the steamer moved serenely over the sparkling water, the dark mass of the island changed its shape on the port side, topped by the great bulk of the volcanic mountain, Haleakala. Presently a cluster of lights appeared on the shore: the town of Lahaina, famous from the old days of the whaling fleets. We slowed down, and a launch came swimming out like a brilliant fish to meet us. We clambered down the steps and stepped in under the canvas. All the other passengers were dark-skinned people—Japanese, Hawaiian, Chinese, Filipino, Portuguese, or mixtures. They were greeted, with grins, by their own kind as soon as we all climbed up again on the small wharf. The usual offhand and leisurely confusion had to be gone through, before our bags could be collected and put into the waiting car. There was no hurry, even though it was already tomorrow. In the sub-tropics, it does not matter much if one has to wait on the pier. There are no snows or icy winds to shelter from; it is not a calamity if one has to sit on a suitcase for a while, with the gentle breeze coming from the black satin sea.

At length, however, a car met us and we spun off through Lahaina behind the Portuguese chauffeur. The shadows of palm leaves lay like black rakes across the whitened road. There was a warm heavy scent from the dark trees and shrubs. Again and again the highway curved, climbed, and swooped seaward with a new vista of pale ocean and dim slopes. Small villages made indentations in the silvery mass of sugar-cane fields as we crossed the peninsula of West Maui toward Wailuku, the county seat. The town lay silent with its roofs reflecting the moon.

* * *

Wailuku is happy in its setting, for behind it are the green peaks of the West Maui Mountains—incredibly like the sheer pinnacles of Chinese landscape scrolls; and only an easy walk behind it is the start of the famous Iao Valley. Next to the crater, it is perhaps the most celebrated tourist sight on the island, and we were taken to see it on our first day. Through a narrow cleft in the range, we followed a verdant ravine between tiers of emerald spires. The air was cool and fresh and fragrant with the odor of fallen guavas. Great monkeypot trees joined branches above the road, and in places a bank of wild ginger filled the air with its keen perfume. As we curved higher, however, the vegetation thinned out; and one had, most sharply of all, the classic effect of plain, mathematical steepness which becomes familiar among the mountains of China. This was emphasized by the great Iao Needle, the much-photographed spire which rises straight and tall as a green candle at the climax of the valley. In contrast to the lushness which one associates with the tropics, the Needle gives an impression of cold northern purity, like an iceberg.

This range of mountains appeared as picturesque from a distance. Driving in the opposite direction, we turned often to look at the jagged skyline softening from purple into gray. As the car moved farther away, rising on the gradual slope of Haleakala, the view was made the more interesting by the foreground. It was varied, as if seen from an airplane, by the pale green squares of sugar cane and the moss green checkers of pineapple, framed in edges of red soil. On either side, the glistening fingers of the sea curved in to press the island between its two vast hands.

As the road zigzagged up in endless switchbacks, we passed groves of eucalyptus, herds of peacefully nosing cattle, and shining horses who looked up inquisitively as the car went by. Much of the way, however, the steep slopes were covered with grass and studded with lava rocks. The air grew rarer, cooler. Presently a marker announced that we had entered the Haleakala section of Hawaii National Park.

* * *

We were creeping up among the clouds which we had seen from below, resting like a great white hat on the head of the world's largest dormant volcano. From this point on, we played an eerie game of hide-and-seek with the scenery, watching it glide in and out of our vision behind blindfolds of white mist, changing its tints and intensity. At length there was nothing to be seen for more than a few yards on either side of the road. As if we had bumped into it, the summit lookout station, built of lava rock, loomed ahead—transparent, at first; then taking substance.

It was piercingly cold. The clouds were more than a haze; they were a fine-spun rain, which made one shiver in spite of the warm sweaters which had seemed so heavy, when we started at dawn from Wailuku, and the raincoat over them. The altitude of ten thousand feet bit into one's flesh, like the white pointed teeth of a polar animal. We felt a little awed, when we remembered the height of this ancient volcano, which seemed the more vast because it rose alone from the island, without graduating ranges to lessen the effect. Moreover, we had been told that the sea was thousands of feet deep underneath, with the mountain rising from the distant floor; which made it rank not far under Mount Everest and the other most celebrated peaks as one of the colossal bulks of the earth.

* * *

Haleakala means "House of the Sun." It was supposed to be a disappointment among tourists to find the sun not in residence when one had made the long trek. We noted this from the sardonic comments scribbled in the visitors' record, which one was obliged by Park ruling to sign inside the long bare room. They ranged in pungency and dignity from "No Visibility," to "Nuts!" While those who had been more fortunate wrote warmly of "Most glorious view in the world," and "Superb!"

We were sorry, of course, not to see in sunlight the twenty-one mile crater, made spectacular by cinder cones, pits, caves, and huge declivities colored with exotic tints. We would have liked, too, to admire the gigantic view of island and sea and sky, with the other volcanic mountains on the distant Island of Hawaii showing above the clouds, as they were known to do on a clear day. And yet we had our recompense, in an experience which most tourists do not share.

* * *

We had ascended the mountain with two National Park rangers. They had come to fetch some of the rare silversword plants which grow nowhere else in the world but on the precipices of Haleakala, to display in the Park exhibit at the Maui County Fair. We followed them now, in the strange gray silence, as they clambered over the wet volcanic crags and the low-growing scrub, with hardly the voice of a bird to point the immense silence.

We came to a pinnacle, on the side of which one of the precious plants had been seen to grow. One ranger sat braced against the rocks, a rope around his waist, while he lowered his comrade, hand over hand. Slowly rope and man disappeared into the bottomless stillness. And, while we waited nearby, we had one of the most intense sensations which the mind can know. It was the weird, splendid, and beautiful realization of the tremendous spaces, and heights, and geologic ages which hung there beyond us, only a few yards away through the silver evanescence of the mist.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE SHOWS A WOMAN GRINDING CORN

WHEN THE ANCIENT Egyptian carver portrayed people of the humbler classes, he abandoned the strict conventions that existed for representing deities and royalty, and imparted naturalism to the simpler folk. Such sculptures were prepared as part of the elaborate provision for the Egyptian tombs. Images of servants and slaves were painted, modeled and carved to furnish a retinue. The workers were shown engaged in their respective occupations, tending cattle, feeding fowl, netting fish, navigating boats, gathering the harvest, building and entertaining. The panorama of daily life was illustrated in pictures and reliefs on the tomb walls, or in separate free-standing figures such as this statue which is now in the Archaeological Museum in Florence, Italy.

For us, today, these portrayals are not only a revelation of the life of an ancient people and of a culture of the past, but they show how artisans of long ago grasped the essentials of design, the salient factors of form; how forcefully and effectively they worked within their traditional conventions.

D. A.

Journey

I shall go forth some day
When glory thrills,
Finding the hidden way
Lit by a golden ray
Whose brightness fills
Where darkened valleys lay;
I shall go forth that day
Into the hills.

PRESCOTT HOARD

Calm and Unafraid

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE FOUR GOSPELS show forth the unparalleled calmness and fearlessness of the Master. On one occasion Jesus was quietly sleeping in a boat when a storm arose. His disciples, frightened by the tempest, awakened him, saying (Matthew 8:25), "Lord, save us: we perish." He said to them (8:26), "Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith? Then he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm." And on another occasion, when "a band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees" came to the garden of Gethsemane to take him prisoner, he asked, "Whom seek ye?" When they answered, "Jesus of Nazareth," he said, "I am he" (John 18:3, 4, 5). Awed by his calmness and power, "they went backward, and fell to the ground."

What enabled Jesus to be calm where others would have been excited and frightened? It was because he reasoned from the spiritual facts of being instead of from material evidence. He knew that the spiritual senses, not the material, present the true evidence. He could not be afraid in the boat because he knew that there is no destructive element in the spiritual creation of God, divine Love. He could not be afraid in the garden of Gethsemane because he knew that man, indestructible and harmonious, cannot be harmed; that divine Love is the only power, divine Love's universe is the only real universe, and divine Love's plan is the only real plan.

Isaiah writes (26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee." Certainly the great Way-shower kept his "mind stayed on" Him, on the true nature of God and the universe. Unreservedly trusting in the power of Truth, he could speak confidently of his peace and joy. By holding steadfastly to the facts of spiritual being and trusting completely in the power of Truth, we, too, can realize peace and joy, and be calm and fearless.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 306 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal." An understanding of the true nature of God and His universe brings an assurance of security, regardless of what seems to be happening.

The true sense of security comes from the realization of the spiritual facts of being. Knowledge of the spiritual fact enables one to be calm in the face of the material evidence of evil and discord. A mathematician would not be disturbed if he saw a written statement that two times two is five. Even so the student of Christian Science, armed with his knowledge of the allness of God, good, remains undisturbed when he comes in contact with error in its various phases, for he knows that it is but the supposititious opposite of reality.

Knowing that God is the one Life, and that health is therefore an eternal, unchanging fact, one can be calm before aggressive suggestions of sickness. Knowing the real nature of good as spiritual, therefore ever present, ever available, inexhaustible, unlimited, one can be calm when he is faced with the ever-increasing demands of the hour, which would impose lack or limitation. Understanding the spiritual, indestructible nature of man, one can be calm and unafraid in the presence of danger, for no so-called element of destruction can ever touch the real man, in God's likeness.

The Apostle Paul, having learned to depend on spiritual instead of material evidence, could say of seeming dangers (Acts 20:24), "None of these things move me." Through the consecrated study of Christian Science and the earnest application of the truth it teaches in our daily affairs, we, too, can become conscious of good as the only reality, and can say of error's presentations, "None of these things move me."

Regardless of what may seem to be happening around us, evil cannot touch us when we dwell in the consciousness of the allness and ever-presence of God.

Christian Science enables us to understand the true nature of man as the image and likeness of God, infinite Spirit. With this true knowledge of man comes the assurance of perpetual individuality, of the eternal, harmonious, indestructible nature of man. This understanding dissolves fear. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 317), "The understanding of his spiritual individuality makes man more real, more formidable in truth, and enables him to conquer sin, disease, and death."

The real man, dwelling eternally in the consciousness of good, is always aware of God's omnipotence and omnipresence. As we realize that divine Love is infinite, the only power and presence, and in our real selfhood we are always aware of this fact, we overcome our belief in the power of evil, and are correspondingly calm and unafraid.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Lugn och orädd

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DE FYRA EVANGELIERNA utvisa Mästarens ojämförliga lugn och oförskräckthet. Vid ett tillfälle låg Jesus lugnt sovande i en båt, när en storm uppstod. Hans lärjungar, som voro rädda för stormen, väckte honom med orden (Matt. 8:25): "Herre, hjälp oss; vi förgås." Han sade till dem (8:26): "I klentrogne, varför rädens I?" Därefter "stod han upp och näpste vindarna och sjön, och det blev alldeles lugnt." Och vid ett annat tillfälle, när "den romerska vakten, så ock några av översteprästernas och fariséernas tjänare" kommo till Getsemanes örtagård för att taga honom till fånga, frågade han: "Vem söken I?" När de svarade: "Jesus från Nasaret", sade han: "Det är jag" (Joh. 18:3, 4, 5). Bävande inför hans lugn och makt "veko de tillbaka och föllo till marken".

Vad var det som satte Jesus i stånd att vara lugn, där andra skulle ha varit upprörda och förskräckta? Det var, emedan han i sitt resonemang utgick från varats andliga fakta i stället för från materiella vittnesbörd. Han visste, att de andliga sinnena, icke de materiella, lämna de sanna bevisen. Han kunde icke hysa fruktan i båten emedan han visste, att det icke finnes något förstörande element i Guds, den gudomliga Kärlekens, andliga skapelse. Han kunde icke hysa fruktan i Getsemanes örtagård emedan han visste, att människan, oförstörbar och harmonisk, icke kan lida någon skada, att gudomlig Kärlek är den enda makten, den gudomliga Kärlekens universum det enda verkliga universum och den gudomliga Kärlekens plan den enda verkliga planen.

Jesaja skriver (26:3): "Den som är fast i sitt sinne bevarar du i frid, i frid; ty på dig förtröstar han." Förvisso var den store Vägvisaren "fast i sitt sinne" och hade det vänt till Guds och universums sanna natur. Därför att han oförbehållsamt förtröstade på Sanningens makt, kunde han med tillförsikt tala om sin frid och glädje. Genom att stadigt fasthålla vid det andliga varats fakta och fullkomligt lita på Sanningens makt kunna även vi förverkliga frid och glädje och vara lugna och oförfärade.

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver på sid. 306 av *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Ostörd bland de materiella sinnenas skärande vittnesbörd uppenbarar den alltjämt härskande Vetenskapen för de dödliga den oföränderliga, harmoniska, gudomliga Principen,—uppenbarar Livet och universum, alltid närvarande och eviga." Förståelsen av Guds och Hans universums sanna natur medför förvissningen om trygghet, oavsett vad som tyckes tilldraga sig.

Den sanna förnimmelsen av trygghet kommer av förverkligandet av varats andliga fakta. Vetskapen om det andliga faktum sätter en i stånd att vara lugn inför de materiella vittnesbörden om synd och disharmoni. En matematiker skulle icke låta sig störas, om han såge en skriven förklaring, att två gånger två är lika med fem. Likaså förblir lärjungen i Kristen Vetenskap, bevapnad som han är med vetskapen om Guds, det godas, allhet, oberörd, när han kommer i kontakt med villfarelsen i dess olika faser, ty han vet, att det blott är den bedrägliga motsatsen till verkligheten.

När man vet, att Gud är det enda Livet och att hälsa därför är ett evigt, oföränderligt faktum, kan man vara lugn inför de angripande suggestionerna av sjukdom. När man vet, att det godas verkliga natur är andlig och att det således alltid är närvarande, alltid tillgängligt, outtömligt, obegränsat, kan man vara lugn inför tidens alltjämt stegrade fordringar, vilka söka påbörda en brist eller begränsning. När man förstår människans andliga, oförstörbara natur, kan man vara lugn och orädd i farans närhet, ty intet så kallat förstörelsens element kan någonsin beröra den verkliga människan, Guds likhet.

Aposteln Paulus, som lärt sig att lita på andliga i stället för materiella vittnesbörd, kunde om skenbara faror säga (Apg. 20:24, Eng. Bibeln): "Intet av allt detta stör mig." Genom det helgade studiet av Kristen Vetenskap och det nitiska tillämpandet av de sanningar den lär i vårt dagliga görande och låtande, kunna även vi bliva medvetna om det goda såsom den enda verkligheten och säga om villfarelsens framställningar: "Intet av allt detta stör mig."

Oavsett vad som tyckes hända omkring oss, kan det onda icke nå oss, när vi dväljas i medvetandet om Guds allhet och alltidnärvaro.

Kristen Vetenskap giver oss förmågan att förstå människans sanna natur såsom avbilden och likheten av Gud, oändlig Ande. Med denna sanna förståelse av människan följer förvissningen om kontinuerlig individualitet, om människans eviga, harmoniska, oförstörbara natur. Denna förståelse upplöser fruktan. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, sid. 317): "Människans förståelse av sin andliga individualitet gör henne mer verklig, mer fruktansvärd i sanningen, och sätter henne i stånd att övervinna synd, sjukdom och död."

Den verkliga människan, som för evigt dväljes i vetskapen om det goda, är alltid medveten om Guds allmakt och allnärvaro. När vi inse, att gudomlig Kärlek är oändlig, den enda makten och närvaron, och i vår verkliga självhet äro vi alltid medvetna om detta faktum, övervinna vi vår föreställning om det ondas makt, och i motsvarande mån äro vi lugna och orädda.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Now the Hurly-Burly's Done!

The night is emptied of the wind,
It dropped at early dusk;
The texture of the air is thinned
To soundlessness—a husk
Of silence holding midnight blue—
The great gales of the day
Wore every threadbare storm-cloud through,
And poured themselves away.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Friends of Jenny Lind

JENNY LIND AGREED to go to the Schumanns' rooms on Wednesday the sixth to rehearse the songs. She arrived earlier than the expected hour, and when Robert and Clara returned from a morning walk they came upon this scene in their parlor: Mariechen and Lieschen both seated upon the lap of Jenny Lind, chattering with her as if they had known her all their lives. . . .

Robert wrote after the rehearsal of the "dear and matchless artist":

"I shall never forget the rehearsal—her clear understanding of music and text at sight; I have never met with such a perfect concept at the first reading, simple, natural and deeply felt. She has spoken to Clara her inmost thoughts for she has found a real affection for her, and Clara in her turn glows with enthusiasm! We spoke much of Mendelssohn, 'the purest and finest of all artists,' she calls him." . . .

The concert was announced to be given at the auditorium of the *Musikfreunde*, and at once all the places were taken. "The hall was jammed to suffocation, and many could not get inside." It was a brilliant and rapturous affair. "It paid for our whole journey," wrote Clara, "and took us back to Dresden with 300 thalers to spare." . . .

The Schumanns called on Jenny Lind the next day, and were greeted with the cry: "Will you give another concert, and let me sing at it?" She would not hear their protests, and exacted their promise that at the next possible opportunity, wherever it might be, a joint concert must be arranged. Afterward, Clara wrote:

"We stayed rather a long time with her, and I sat as if tied to my chair. I am so fond of her. She is for me the warmest, noblest being that I have found among artists. One must know her, and know her thoroughly to love her as I do. We talked of many things, including Stockholm, and she made me promise that I would stay with her if I should go there, and that I would not go unless she was there herself, so that she might take part in my concerts. She was so kind. I could have hugged her the whole time!"

Clara and Robert were not destined to visit Stockholm, but when they were in Hamburg, in 1849, Jenny Lind appeared quite unexpectedly at their door. She had heard of their tour, and had hurried on from Berlin. She insisted upon singing at their concerts, and did so twice, again delighting the souls of her two friends, and filling their pockets to overflowing. Robert indulged the ecstasies of Clara over Jenny Lind's loveableness He was by no means second to her in the rare joy he took in her singing of his songs. Occasionally a composer is granted a revelation of beauty in line, pure intensity of feeling which he had not realized his own music could possess. After *Widmung*, *Frühlingsnacht*, *Der Nussbaum*, *Der Himmel hat eine Träne geweint*, he was too moved to speak, and after *Der Sonnenschein*, he said simply: "One really feels the sun on one's back!"—From "Clara Schumann," by JOHN N. BURK. (New York: Random House.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Turning the Sub on the Axis ..... ***By J. G. H.***

Most of us are inclined to think of the Allies as being on the receiving, rather than on the sending end, of submarine attacks. We're reading so much about freighter and tanker sinkings in the North Atlantic and off the Eastern Coast of the United States that we are inclined to overlook the increasingly important part being played by the very large and efficient underwater fleet flying the United States flag.

But we're all going to hear more about these American "tin fish" in the future. The House of Representatives made that obvious when it passed a Navy Department-sponsored bill calling for the construction of 200,000 tons of additional underwater fighting strength. And they're going to cost more than $900,000,000—more than was spent upon the entire United States Navy in 1940.

Neither the House nor the Navy Department has told us how many submarines are included in this stupendous new order. But since most of the submarines launched by this country recently have been in the neighborhood of 1,500 tons, it is probable that the Vinson bill provides for anywhere from 120 to 135 new underwater craft.

As an indication of just what this will mean to the United States Navy, it is interesting to note that the nation's present submersible flotilla is estimated to contain between 115 and 120 submarines. In addition, about 70 are believed to be under construction or planned for under the previous expansion program.

How Many U-Boats?

The size of Germany's formidable U-boat fleet is one of Berlin's most closely guarded secrets, but recent educated guesses in Washington have put its strength between 200 and 300 craft, with Italy believed to have nearly 100. Taking account of recent losses, Japan is thought to have approximately 80 of this type of warship.

The Navy's decision to build more than a hundred of the underwater prowlers is the result of a careful revaluation of the job before this country's sea-going force. Prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war and, indeed, for some time after it, the Navy Department does not appear to have changed its opinion that the naval blows against the Axis would be struck by the Navy surface and aircraft, with the submarine playing an important but secondary role.

This idea has been revised. The submarine is now destined to play an increasingly important role in the vital tasks of cutting Axis communication lines and of preventing enemy sea-borne troops from landing on Allied shores.

Steadily, but with less publicity than has attended the attacks of American-built bombers upon Japanese naval and mercantile vessels, United States submarines have been whittling away at Japanese sea power. It is not at all improbable that during the first four months of warfare in the Far East the combined action of American bombers and submarines has resulted in sinking Japanese tonnage fully equal to the American tonnage lost off this country's eastern seaboard.

There is also reason to suppose that, the farther afield the Japanese go in their mania for conquest, the more exposed they will become to the silent, gliding attacks of American submarines. It is certainly true that each new Japanese step forward increases the water area to be patrolled by enemy destroyers and the air distance to be flown by enemy patrol planes.

Dangerous Instances

It is now plain that the major obstacle facing the war effort of the United States today is not lack of production but the large distances over which military equipment must be shipped before it can be used against either the European or the Asiatic end of the Axis. These long sea routes are ideal hunting ground for Axis U-boats.

Conversely, however, Japan's lengthening lines of communication are made-to-order for Allied, particularly American, submarines. The evidence is accumulating that the Japanese are finding it difficult to assemble sufficient strength in the occupied islands north and east of Australia to prepare adequately for an assault upon that Commonwealth. Much of the credit for this belongs to long-range bombers in the hands of United Nations pilots, but much of it must also go to United States submarine commanders.

Not only will submarine attacks in sufficient strength make it difficult for Japan to continue its advance, but it will also prevent the assembling of stocks to be used against the Allies when they begin the offensive destined to roll the Japanese back to Tokyo.

Like the once-underrated airplane, the submarine is now coming into its own. It has proved its ability virtually to encircle the world and to remain doggedly on the trail of merchantmen laden with irreplaceable cargoes of war goods. It has struck on the very outskirts of the main Japanese islands and has brought havoc among an immense enemy convoy in Macassar Straits, perhaps delaying the attack upon Java and thereby giving the United Nations a chance to assemble their strength in Australia. Yes, the submarine has arrived. The United States Navy recognizes this and is going to use what has been considered primarily a German weapon, to torpedo the Axis.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Figures of Speech ..... ***By Robert R. Mullen***

A writer must stand or fall on the first 10 words of his piece. And it isn't fair. A singer is permitted a few warming-up exercises, a fiddler can tune his instrument and limber his bow arm. Even a symphony orchestra frequently plays a shorter selection to set the mood for the principal offering. A painter's initial brush strokes mean nothing. But a writer has to deliver with the first push of the typewriter keys. He must startle with the impact of his news, or cajole, or charm. It's tough.

There are times, too, when a few words equivalent to a practice vocal-ease would help—a few exercises in imagination-stretching prior to a thought for vast vistas.

It's been done. I think it was H. W. Van Loon who prefaced one of his historical works with a story about a bird and a rock. There was a rock, the story ran, 100 miles high, 100 miles square, and hard. A very little bird came once every thousand years and sharpened his beak on this rock. When the little bird had completely worn away the rock with his bill a single day in geological time would have passed.

People are forever trying to do things like that with statistics, too. If a person were to start counting, at the earliest age possible, and were to continue at a fast pace and without cessation every day thereafter, he would be upwards of 90 before he reached even a lowly—these days—billion. Illustrations like that are supposed to make you shake your head in awesome wonder, if not much comprehension, when you are subsequently told that Congress has already appropriated $150,000,000,000 for war purposes. You conjure up the picture of a small boy, a youth, a bright young man, the middle years, and always that interminable "a million-one, a million-two," through the graying time, and the time of beards and into "nine-hundred-million-one, nine-hundred-million-two." You hope that at least the 40-hour week is enforced.

These devices, these misdirected efforts to sugar-coat statistics, might better be omitted. The only essential thing about figures is that they be correct. If they are based on actualities, not dreams, they can serve as a language of precise size. Sometimes, too, they can serve as a language of prediction, as, for example, when Congress makes an appropriation for a specific purpose, like building a great dam and power project. You know there will be construction activity, new population centers, and, presumably, a more abundant life in the end.

The thing that brings all this on is the opening of the baseball season. It has a language all of its own, and, mostly, it's a language of arithmetic. You have merely to write: "Red Sox 12; Yanks 0" and you have conveyed a great deal of information, caused some surprise and opened new vistas of promise for a great number of persons.

The surprise results because the Red Sox have very little business drubbing the Yankees, and certainly not 12 to 0. The promise arises in the hearts of some thousands of Bostonians who conclude from the score that their Red Sox are better than they had supposed.

So, the need of the hour is not for less arithmetic, but rather for more—and with a minimum of the sugar-coating stuff.

To Change the Subject:

The Museum and the Masses ..... ***By Laura B. Haddock***

Perhaps it was because I missed some of the more glamorous items at the museum when I was there the other day—they've been taken away "for the duration"—and perhaps my mind was not quite so entirely filled with wonder as it usually is when I walk through the galleries, but whatever the reason I was nagged by a question: Why, I asked myself, doesn't the card of identification beside these pieces tell one something else than the name of the donor or the fund which provided it?

It may be that not all museums do as the one in my city does. In which case I am sure they will gladly ignore my complaint. And I might make it plain, too, that I am not disturbed, just wistful.

As a witness in my defense I quote the noted art collector and connoisseur, Dr. Albert Coombs Barnes of Philadelphia, who says in his book, "The Art of Renoir," "Most of the looking at pictures by those untrained to see is . . . totally unrelated to the experience which prompted the artist to make of the painting a record of what he saw and felt in his intercourse with a particular objective situation."

Dividing the Patrons

After some years of the I-don't-know-much-about-art-but-I-know-what-I-like type of museum-going myself, and of watching other museum-goers as well, I would even go further and say that most of the looking at pictures and art objects combines about equal parts of aspiration and total ignorance.

Watch the people who stop and look at a set of Louis XVI sconces, for instance, and you will see the whole story in their eyes. They know there must be something to see beneath the peeling gold-leaf, but what? They don't know. But suppose the little card beside the sconces, instead of reading "Bequest of Colonel So-and-So," said no more than a dozen words about the exquisite balance of curves, the perfection of strength and grace, that were there. Out would go bafflement and in would come either agreement or argument. Either way the spectator would have been provided with a point of mental contact with the object, and would be the richer.

Of course I realize one can get some of this by purchasing a museum catalogue—many of them very fine—but I still think the visitor needs—or at least one visitor needs—to be taken by the hand, so to speak, and given a little extra help.

During my visit the other day I came upon a tapestry that was new to me. It was a charming thing and I was filled with a desire to know where and when it was made and what the heraldic symbols along its border meant, and I wanted someone to open my eyes to all the beauty which I knew must be there had I but perception for it. But all the card told me was that it had been "lent by the . . . Library."

Once I had the good fortune to hear the story back of the acquisition of a Roman sarcophagus, and how through the astute artistic sense of a new curator it had been rescued from oblivion below-stairs where it had been left because it was thought to be merely a copy. Its mellowed marble was probed with special needles, and because time does something to marble, it was proved that part of the piece was authentic and part restored. Naturally that sarcophagus has had a peculiar interest for me ever since and I visit it often and rehearse in my mind its thrilling history.

But why should just the fortunate few know about it? Why not everyone?

$12,000 Horseman

Another time I plucked up courage enough to ask a guard what there was in a certain gallery so valuable as to require a cord across the entrance, with admission possible only in the guard's company.

He considered a moment and said, "Well, for one thing, you see that little gold horseman there?" I did. It was about two inches high. "The museum paid $12,000 for that," he said calmly. I blinked and looked again. The piece was in no way set off. It was in a glass case along with a lot of other presumably valuable bits excavated from Egyptian tombs, but there was no indication of its being so precious.

Why not? Maybe I just don't understand museum ethics, but I can't help feeling that it would be fine if the general public could be let in on the secret and not only have their artistic eyes opened but learn what a highly adventurous and exciting place a great museum always is.

Honduras and El Salvador Stand Firm Against Axis

Central American nations are among strongest supporters of U. S. foreign policy.

Americans at War
Forty-first of 48 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IN MID-CENTRAL AMERICA—Emphasizing each word with slow, earnest intensity, President Carias of Honduras gives this assurance:

"Honduras is firm, firm, at the side of the United States. Our policy is fixed and immovable."

Time and again the President, who is an eminent mathematician, lawyer, and soldier as well as a strong public administrator, returned to that word "firm." In the Spanish it is "firme," pronounced "feer-may" with the accent on the first syllable. He made the word sound like an unshakable foundation stone.

Honduras and El Salvador both have taken that kind of stand. Between them they form the central zone of Central America where this long isthmus widens out and turns westward toward Guatemala and then north to Mexico.

Neighboring El Salvador, like Honduras, took a position in the van of American countries that have declared war against Germany, Italy, and Japan.

As Allies, both are collaborating with the United States to the extent of their military resources. Their territory and ports are wide open for the use of United States warplanes, warships, or other armed forces.

In Tegucigalpa and San Salvador, the two capitals, you soon feel a friendliness directed toward you that confirms what is frequently said about this part of the Americas. It is that anti-United States feeling does not appear here to any appreciable extent.

Friendly Factors

The economies of both countries today depend almost completely on trade with the United States. Even in normal times the percentages are tremendous. Yet economic dependence does not always promote good will. So the friendliness must be attributed in large measure to other factors.

El Salvador's present strong stand with the United States against Japan and other totalitarians wipes clean a slate of the early 1930s which the country likes to forget. For some time during that period, El Salvador stood uncomfortably in the world limelight as a country which had recognized Japan's conquest of Manchuria.

Salvadoreans contended then that this act was a diplomatic fluke, a mistake from which the country could not retreat quickly with honor. Events have aided the transition. It is a long time since El Salvador had to explain a diplomatic act which ran counter to the Central American legal tradition of not recognizing gains brought about by force.

President Martinez of El Salvador, like his neighbor President Carias, moved without waiting for the joint action of American nations at Rio de Janeiro in clamping down on subversive Nazis.

Two years ago, El Salvador banned foreign political propaganda. This law was directed primarily against Nazis and Fascists.

The main issue at Rio de Janeiro—breaking of diplomatic relations with the totalitarian aggressors—had been decided effectively in El Salvador as early as the autumn of 1940.

At that time, Baron Filippo Muzi Falconi, Italian Chargé d'Affaires, and the Nazi Chargé, Baron von Hundelshausen, went to the Salvadorean Foreign Office and talked insolently. They threatened El Salvador and tried to bully it into submission.

El Salvador refused to be bullied and, in effect, told the bullies they were personas non grata.

Soon afterward, a Nazi agent named Christian Zinsser came down through the two countries. He had also come through Guatemala, where the German Government had stationed Otto Reinebeck as chief representative for all Central America. The Chargés in El Salvador worked under Herr Reinebeck.

Two days after Herr Zinsser left San Salvador, Baron von Hundelshausen was found on the slopes of the volcano which overhangs the Capital. Apparently he had committed suicide. Some persons express doubts.

The Italian Chargé returned to Italy.

Neither was replaced, so El Salvador had in effect broken relations with the Nazis and Fascists more than a year before the Declaration of Rio was signed.

Honduras also had its taste of the tactics used by Herr Zinsser. In 1941, he was declared persona non grata by the Honduran Government.

The number of Germans in Honduras is small. There are only 370, including Jews and other non-Nazis. The Honduran Foreign Office estimates that about half of the Germans are Nazi in their sympathies. Action has been taken to liquidate their former organizations.

Italians in Honduras number only 240, and are not viewed as dangerous.

In the whole country there are only five Japanese.

Twin Industries

Reversing the usual proportions found in many of the southern Americas, citizens of the United States outnumber Germans and Italians. There were 1,791 North Americans at the last counting.

This relatively large colony from up north is due to the banana and mining industries. An odd geographical twist that seems to unsettle the compass until you grasp the lay of the land in these parts, is the casual Honduran reference to the "north coast." There is concentrated the banana business, where Honduras runs along an east-west axis instead of the usual north-south axis.

Two large North American firms, United Fruit with headquarters in Boston, and Standard Fruit headed up in New Orleans, La., divide between them the pleasant and profitable assignment of keeping bananas on American breakfast tables. Just now they are having a hard time, due to loss of some ships.

Bananas and minerals are the chief products of Honduras, just as coffee is the chief money crop of El Salvador. For 63 years, the Honduras Rosario Mining Company has been the principal producer of Honduran silver. This company for many years has paid never less than 27½ per cent a year to stockholders. At times the figure has risen to 36 per cent.

North American capital plays the leading role in most of the other mining in Honduras. A British enterprise dating from 67 years ago is El Divisadero. The mine is located on the Honduran-Salvador border in the Gulf of Fonseca region. British retain 52 per cent of the financial control. The rest is held in the United States. This veteran mine produces large quantities of gold and silver.

All except a negligible amount of Honduran bananas and metals now go to the United States. Even before the war, three fourths of the total exports were shipped northward.

The two main products correspond to the two distinct parts of Honduras. Bananas grow in the tropical lowlands along the north coast. Metals occur in the rugged mountains of the interior. This region has its arid seasons. At an elevation of 3,200 feet, Tegucigalpa extends up the slope of a mountain in the cooler, drier Honduras.

When asked why Honduras not only goes along with the United States in this world struggle, but does so with evident willingness, Hondurans are likely to mention all or most of the following:

1. Geographical position. Honduras accepts what the land itself outlines. War was declared on the side of the United States in 1917, and again in 1941. Some Honduran volunteers served in the United States Army during the last war.

2. Economic ties.

3. Finances. The Lempira, established in 1933, is tied directly to the dollar.

4. They just like Americans, who now more than ever stand for the independence of small nations.

To do its part in hemisphere defense, Honduras offered its section of the Gulf of Fonseca for naval and air operations. Most of this bay is Honduran. Nicaragua on the south, and El Salvador on the north, form the promontories that enclose it from the open Pacific. All of these nations, being at war, have united in making this magnificent anchorage available to United States warships.

Honduras also is working to produce rubber. A seedling plantation at Lancetilla, 60 miles inland from the north coast, started with 470,000 trees from Liberia. This is a Firestone enterprise, aided by United Fruit. A Firestone expert from Liberia is on the ground. He says conditions are similar to those in Liberia, and expects good results. So far, an agreement has not been reached on terms of the concession. The Honduran Congress is holding out for conditions not accepted by Judge F. C. Fisher, who left Tegucigalpa recently after extensive negotiations.

Congress also authorized the Government to borrow up to $15,000,000 from the United States. In protest, Finance Minister Julio Lozano resigned. He and others feel that Honduras should not return to the policy of borrowing too heavily abroad. The old British Railway Loan of $75,000,000 principal with accrued interest weighed down the country's credit for years. By negotiation and payment on the reduced balance, this loan has been cut to $4,000,000. With the war curtailing foreign trade drastically, it is felt Honduras should not assume heavier obligations than it can meet.

Pay-as-You-Go Policy

El Salvador is definitely on a "pay-as-you-go" policy, and has been for years. Its fine roads and other public works have been paid for without borrowing, incredible as that seems in this world of installment plans. Only because the war demands more speed than El Salvador can muster by its own unaided but admirably administered finances, two loans have been accepted. One is for $1,000,000 to drive through the rest of the Pan-American Highway. About two thirds is paved, and the rest is all-weather.

One reason next-door Honduras is contemplating a loan is the necessity for bridges at Goascoran and Nacaome. The Honduran section of the Pan-American Highway is all open in dry weather, and one third in all weather.

El Salvador's other loan is for defense materials. It totals $1,600,000.

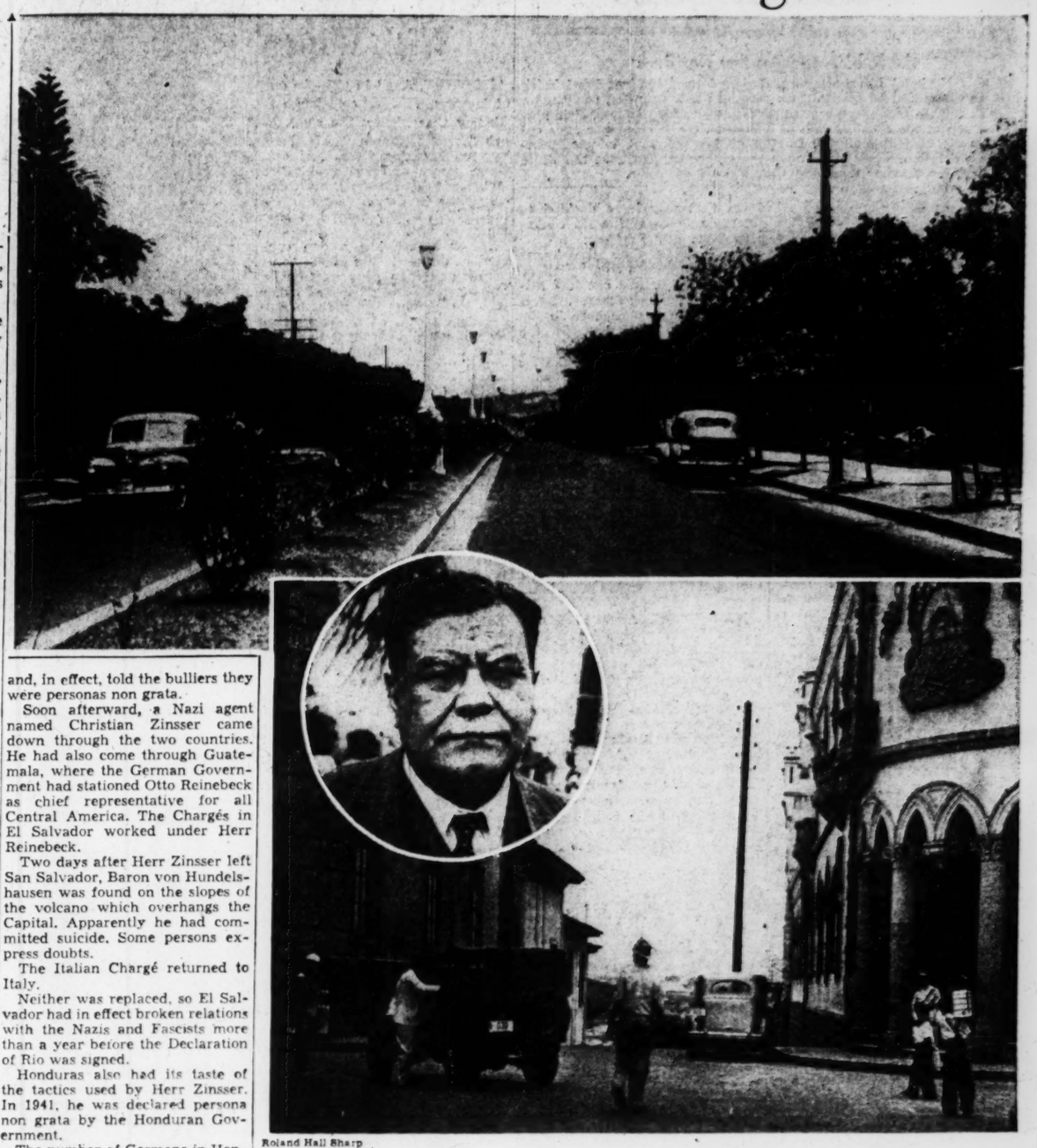
Probably no country in the America's is more instinctively pro-United States than El Salvador at this time. For many years the upper classes have sent their children to the United States to be educated, instead of exclusively to Europe as many other Latin Americans have done.

A North American, Col. Robert Christian, is director of the Military School.

A Free Italian group is organized, and publishes a bulletin that is widely circulated, not only in El Salvador but in Latin America.

Dangerous aliens have been impounded for extradition.

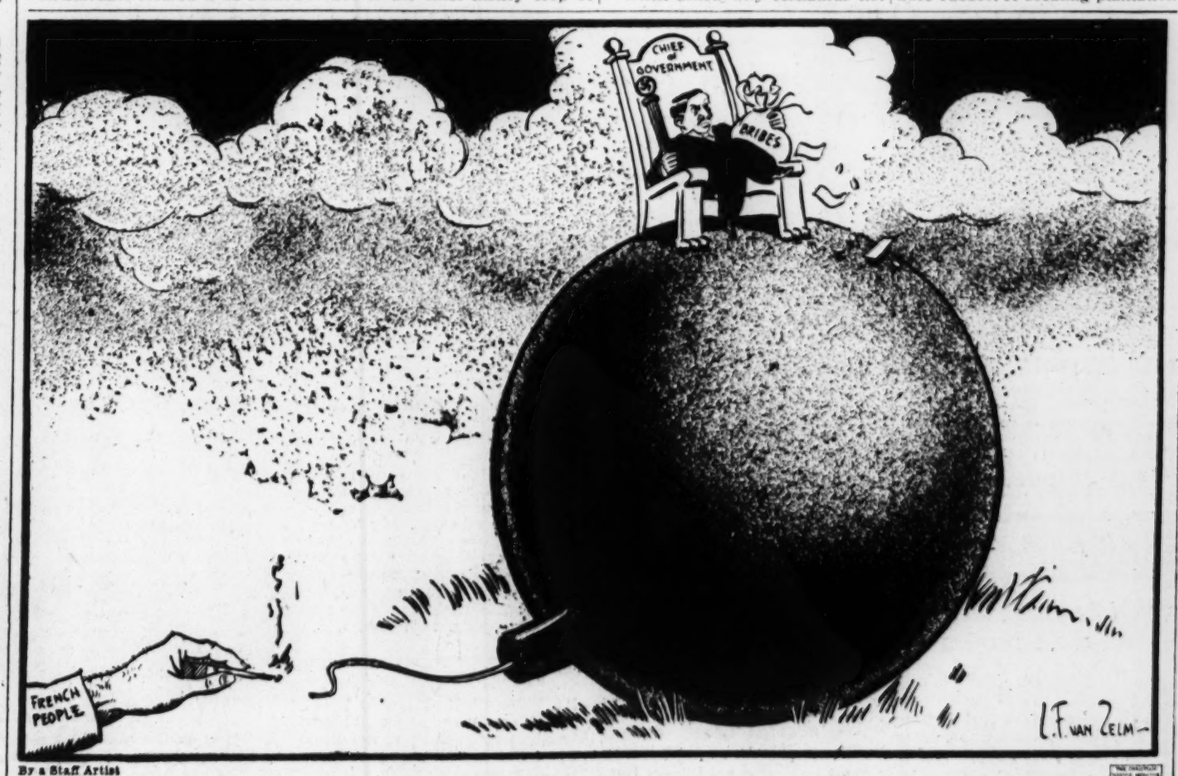
So both El Salvador and Honduras have gone beyond the minimum defensive norms laid down at Rio de Janeiro.



Roland Hall Sharp

Where the Pan American Highway Speeds Hemisphere Defense

Regular international traffic over completed sections of the Pan American Highway plays an increasingly important role in Mid-Central America. An exceptionally fine stretch of this highway is shown as it enters San Salvador, capital of El Salvador. Inset: President Carias of Honduras, next door to El Salvador. Below, a scene in Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras. To the right is the Presidential Palace. A "Jeep Car" of the United States Military Attaché is greeted by a Honduran official.



By a Staff Artist

Something's Liable to Happen

Casey Stengel Says Braves Looked Great in Sweeping Series at Philadelphia

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Added Protection for Umpires

A new National League ruling, designed by President Ford Frick with the intention of speeding up games in this war era, comes as a blow to certain managers, and as good news to all umpires. It is now a violation of the circuit's code if any pilot, coach or player runs out of the dugout and onto the middle of the diamond to protest an arbiter's decision. Frick gives them the green flag as far as the white foul line. But further than that they are out of order.

Those who are familiar with the managerial tactics of Frankie Frisch and Leo Durocher, to name a couple of the more energetic gentlemen of strategy, are wondering how they will enjoy the summer, chained to the sidelines.

Fans Tired

As a matter of fact, although Durocher's umpire baiting was popular at Ebbets Field last year, where it won a pennant, fans in other cities soon tired of watching Leo run up and down the dugout steps in search of the men in blue. It may be a paramount part of the Durocher system, but customers will tell you that they paid their money to see a ball game, not to listen to manager and umpires shout back and forth at each other every five minutes. And there are times when it happens more often than that.

Supporters of the Frick ruling point out that Connie Mack has won a few pennants without beating a path between the dugout and the arbiters. So has Joe McCarthy. The Yankee skipper emerges from the bench no more than a dozen times a season, which makes him almost invisible over a 154-game stretch. But there are one or two fellows in the American League who like to chase umpires all over the field and it might not be a bad idea for Will Harridge to write a few new lines in his circuit's code.

Another growing practice discouraged by Frick is Bill Terry's old trick of fraternizing around the pitcher at the height of an enemy rally. A few other clubs picked it up. The idea, of course, is to give the man in the bull pen more time to get ready. But it sometimes added 15 or 20 minutes to a ball game.

* * *

It is an ancient theory that a ball club will win if it is strong "down the middle." In other words, it is first division and a contender if it has good catching and pitching, an alert keystone combination and a center fielder who can hit as well as go and get them. Most of the World Series participants in recent years have upheld this contention.

But now ball players are changing this story somewhat. They are talking about the "Y." They think that the club with a top-notch backstop, balance on the mound and air-tight protection around the middle of the infield, will be one-two at the close of the flag race. A soft pedal is put on the center fielder. In fact, a few of the boys will tell you on the quiet that an outfit with power and finesse in the battery and infield, will win with three bat boys on the picket line.

* * *

The Texas League, which for years has used a comparatively dead ball, has added a little rabbit to it this season. Club owners down that way have decided to get their share of the fat checks passed out by the majors.

For a long time the Texas League was known as a "pitchers' league," and turned out few hitters with sizable averages. Texas rookies often batted more in the majors than they had in the minors. And even though big league magnates were aware of the less lively pellet, they went to the Pacific Coast League, American Association and International League for their sluggers, ignoring boys from the cow country. But the new ball will force a change in the situation. Texas will shortly produce more .380 hitters.

War Conditions Make Events In Texas Uncertain

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP) — Daniel J. Ferris, secretary of the A. A. U., said last night the organization's 1942 national junior and senior outdoor track and field championships might have to be moved from Dallas, Texas, for lack of a sponsor.

Ferris received word from Graham Pierce, President of the Southwest Association of the A. A. U., that the Variety Club of Texas had withdrawn its sponsorship because many of its members were occupied with war work and felt they could not "do the meet justice."

The meet was awarded to the Southwest Association, which set it for June 26 and 27 at Dallas and turned the sponsorship over to the Variety Club. Under A. A. U. rules, a district association must procure the backing of sponsor for any meets assigned to its territory.

Ferris said Pierce assured him that Dallas was not yet ready to give up the meet and that the Southwest Association hoped to obtain another sponsor within a few days.

The secretary added that nothing official would be done toward changing the site until the Texas group had been given a reasonable length of time to explore the possibilities. He said he thought a week would be long enough.

If the Southwest Association is unable to obtain another sponsor, Ferris said, other districts will be given a chance to bid for the meet.

Canadian Titlists

HALIFAX, April 17 (CP)—Montreal Oilers captured the Eastern Canadian Senior basketball championship last night, defeating Dalhousie University 51-35 to take their best-in-three series in successive games. Montreal won Wednesday's opener 50-21.

Leafs Even Cup Series With Wings

DETROIT, April 17 (AP)—On one of the most startling comebacks in Stanley Cup history the courageous Toronto Maple Leafs have squared hockey's world series at three games and are prohibitive favorites to defeat the Detroit Red Wings tomorrow at Toronto for the prized trophy they last won ten years ago.

Never before has a cup contender dropped the first three games and then gone on to win, but the Maple Leafs looked every inch a champion last night before a sellout crowd of 13,153 fans as they blanked Detroit, 3 to 0, for their third successive triumph.

The underdog Wings, using rough and tumble tactics, swept the first three games, two on Toronto ice, and were leading the fourth with less than 14 minutes to play. Then something happened. Toronto's top forward line, bolstered by young Don Metz, who was only a forgotten substitute when the series opened, scored twice in less than seven minutes.

The next time out Metz bagged three goals as Toronto won again. Last night he seized a great opportunity 14 seconds after the second period opened and fired the first goal into Johnny Mowers' cage. The rest was easy. Toronto wore down the Wings, and then Bob Goldham and Billy Taylor scored 32 seconds apart in the third frame.

The Toronto dressing room was the scene of hilarious delight, but Coach Clarence (Hap) Day kept pinching himself, unable to believe that it wasn't a dream.

"I'm no master-mind," he said simply. "My team just went out there and hustled."

Last night's game was unique in that there were no penalties.

Officials Assign No. 1 to De Mar

Clarence De Mar, the veteran who has won the B. A. A. Marathon seven times, has been assigned No. 1 for the annual race from Hopkinton to Boston next Sunday. De Mar was tardy with his entry, but officials kept the number for him.

The field, with the addition of De Mar, totals 139, smallest in many years. Altogether three former winners have entered—Johnny Kelley (1935), Gerard Cote (1940) and De Mar. Les Pawson, who won the 26-mile 385-yard grind last year, is unable to defend.

Fliers Take Lead

OTTAWA, April 17 (AP)—Ottawa's Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers took a one-game lead in the best-of-five Allan Cup hockey final last night as they defeated the Port Arthur Bearcats 7-4 in the opener of the series for the Canadian Senior championship.

Port Arthur's youthful Bearcats squandered their offensive strength in the first 30 minutes and the Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers raced from behind for five goals.

Pleasant Prospects Ahead

By a Staff Photographer

Expect Successful Season

Capt. Wally Sullivan, center, and Coaches Herb Gallagher, left, and Foxy Flumere, have lots of reasons to expect the best from the Northeastern baseball season which opens at Rhode Island State tomorrow. Good hitting and good fielding are the main reasons, with Wally, himself, being one of the best batters in recent Husky history.

Huskies Need Only Pitching To Have Outstanding Season

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Northwestern University's baseball team gets any kind of pitching this season—and it looks as though it might—you can write the Huskies down right now as the next champions of the New England College Conference League.

Coach Herb Gallagher's boys have everything but a rosy outlook on the mound, and although the young Husky mentor has a few reservations on his pitchers it is easily apparent that he expects them to come through.

In a way the Northeastern baseball picture presents a paradox this spring, for while it has batting power, fielding finesse, and behind-the-plate strength, its one question mark is in the middle of the infield. And in college ball, pitching is 60 per cent of the sport.

Northeastern today went through the final pre-season workout as it prepared for its opener at Rhode Island State tomorrow. A victory over last year's league champions would put the Huskies right in the driver's seat.

Jovial Attitude

Evidence of just how much Gallagher thinks of the possibilities of this nine can be seen from his jovial attitude as he faces his first game, even though the Huskies have not yet held an infield practice. Huntington Field, Northeastern's home grounds, required much work this spring and the infield just was not ready in time despite the herculean efforts of Groundskeeper Bill Linsky, who handed everyone within reach a rake or a shovel and put him to work.

But with such capable performers are he has on hand, what has Herb got to be concerned about? He has Al Pajonas at short, the boy at least six major league scouts have been eyeing for three years. He has Oscar Khederian at third, and he is a lad who bounced hits off the left-field wall at Fenway Park as a schoolboy. He has Mike Azzone at second and Fred Antinarelli at first—and both are veterans. Pushing Azzone is Yorker Trullson, who saw same action a year ago.

Outstanding Catcher

Behind the plate is a catcher who promises to be one of the best the Huskies have ever had. Only a sophomore, George Yankowski has a great arm, works his pitchers well, and loves the game. In addition he can hit.

In the outfield Gallagher has five boys, all of whom can hit and field about on a par, so that if one is not going too well, somebody will be right out there in his place. There is Capt. Wally Sullivan, football player Ed Sakovitz, hockey star Gabe Conner, Fred Pearce, a sophomore, and Mickey Maguire, last year's catcher. "There will always be a couple of hitters in the outfield," Gallagher promises gleefully.

Time Will Tell

As for the pitchers, on paper they appear wonderful. As to performance, time will tell. Probably the most reliable Husky hurler will be Ernie Colantonio, who has never been known to quit under fire. Ernie, football end, pitched a year ago and although he did not finish every game he started, he never gave up when the odds were bad.

Another veteran from a year ago is lefty Franklin Coole, who needs a little more work this spring. From the freshmen have come Bob Malcolm, a tall youngster who can really throw the ball, and Dick Morrissey, a 195-pounder who was the first-string hurler for the Pups. Missing is Fred Rice, Gallagher's main hope last year who did not return to school.

If these pitchers come through, watch the Huskies howl.

The schedule:

April 18—at Rhode Island; 22—at Harvard. 24—at Connecticut; 30—at Colby. May 5—at New Hampshire (2 games); 7—Boston University; 9—Connecticut; 12—at Maine (2 games); 16—W. P. I.; 19—Boston College. 26—at Boston College.

Miss Emanuel Heading List Of Top Stars

When "Skating Vanities of 1942," the first professional roller skating extravaganza opens at Boston Garden, next Tuesday evening, for a six-day stay through Sunday, April 26, it will feature as one of its top stars, Eleanor Emanuel, a young lady who comes from a talented skating family.

Her father operates rinks throughout the South and Midwest, and all the children—there are six of them— learned to skate at an early age. When the family settled in Cleveland it was not surprising therefore to find the Emanuels capturing the city skating championships year after year.

City Champ

Joe Emanuel was Cleveland city champ when speed skating titles were decided on points. Brother Bert took over in 1933 and 1934. In 1940 another brother, Vic, won the city and state championships after Arthur had captured the city, state, tri-state and national honors in 1939.

Eleanor couldn't help but learn to skate. When only 15 years old, in 1933, she won the ladies' title in the Silver Skates championship and the city championship. At that time professional roller skating had not reached the high plane that has been attained by the stars of today. Eleanor joined a roller skating number with her sister that became popular in the entertainment field.

Signed Eleanor

When Harry Steinman was gathering his 85 star skaters for this world's first musical skating extravaganza, staged and directed by Gae Foster, he immediately signed Eleanor.

Harvard May Play Service Outfits

Harvard University's football team will play one or two service elevens next fall if the Athletic Committee approves a recommendation soon to be made by Athletic Director William J. Bingham. Bingham declared yesterday that Harvard will probably be asked to play service outfits and for his part he would "certainly recommend it" to the proper officials.

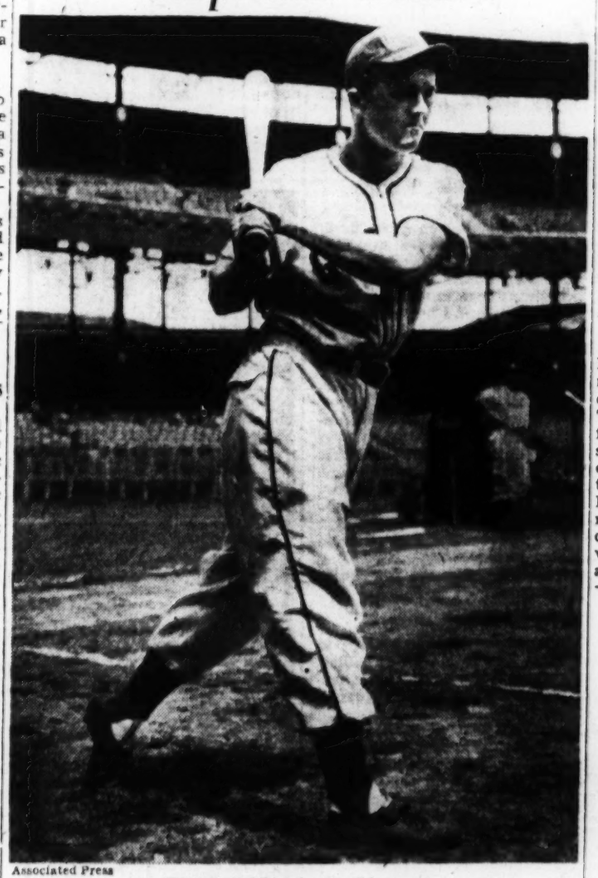
Harvard, along with the other Big Three members, Yale and Princeton, plays an eight-game schedule and any meetings with service elevens would be in addition to that schedule. Big Three regulations limit members to eight games, but under the circumstances those regulations would be waived. Harvard opens its 1942 season Oct. 3 with Pennsylvania and plays its last regular game with Yale Nov. 28.

Warm Reception

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Eric Tipton, new outfielder for the Kansas City Blues baseball team, is lukewarm about his welcome greeting.

On his first night in town, thieves stole three suits, a raincoat and three jackets from his motorcar.

Auspicious Debut



Associated Press

Willard Marshall, Giants

Not even on the New York roster at the start of spring training, this 20-year-old Atlanta rookie has filled Joe Moore's shoes in left field. The boy made an immediate hit with Polo Grounds customers when his bases-full homer beat the Dodgers in the second game of the season on Wednesday.

Manager Surprised With Club's Hitting, Pitching

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in Boston this morning with an unchallenged hold on the National League leadership after sweeping three straight from the Phils at Philadelphia, Casey Stengel paused before his inaugural home series with Mel Ott's New York Giants to ponder the latest developments in the Braves' family. And what he recalled was enough to bring a smile to the face of any manager—particularly one who was picked to finish in the vicinity of seventh place.

In fact, some of the critics who watched the Shibe Park series, including yesterday's 2-1, 10-inning triumph, say that the Braves looked as if they could keep right on winning indefinitely. However, not even Stengel thinks this is possible.

Fernandez Great

"No, we probably won't win them all," grinned the manager of the Braves this morning. "But I'll say this: my club looked better winning that series than it has for some time, and I don't see any reason why it shouldn't have a lot of good days this year. The boys have really surprised me with their hitting, and say—how often do I get three nine-inning pitchers in the first three spring games? Javery and Earley were great, for a couple of young fellows. And Tobin was just like I knew he'd be. Fernandez? Great! He'll make a few pitchers moan."

The Braves faced the Giants with five regulars hitting over .300 and a sixth in the 1.000 class. Nanny Fernandez, the rookie third sacker who is taking liberties with National League pitching just as he did with the hurlers in the Pacific Coast circuit, was at a fine .571 with eight out of 14 against the Phils. Trailing were Paul Waner at .375, Ernie Lombardi at .333, Johnny Cooney at .308 and Tommy Holmes at an even .300. Buddy Gremp, in only one game, had a perfect 1.000 figure—two out of two.

Pitching Will Tell

Now that it is apparent Stengel has improved hitting, with Fernandez, Waner and Lombardi setting the pace, the proverbial finger points directly at the mound staff. The Braves will win or lose with the hurlers. If Casey can continue to get steady work from Javery and Earley, and have the veterans Tobin, Dick Errickson and Manny Salvo come through, he will have his fun through the spring, summer and fall. Not even the contenders will push him around.

Judd Ready

Salvo will probably pitch tomorrow's game against the Giants, which gets under way at 2 o'clock. And, incidentally, it is Ladies' Day, the first of the local season. All ladies will be admitted to the grandstand on payment of a small tax. Salvo got away to a slow start in 1941, although it wasn't entirely his fault. He won his first game, then dropped 10 in a row before returning to the victory column, chiefly because of weak support. Backed by this new-found power, he should have a better year.

Over in New York, Tom Judd was Joe Cronin's opening pitcher in the Yankee series. And the southpaw was ready. He pitched against many of the current Yanks when they were at Newark and he was with Rochester, and they never gave him much trouble. As a matter of fact, he beat them five times without being taken himself.

Despite the early stage of the A. L. race, the Red Sox were dead serious as they went against the defending world champs. They maintained last year that they would have won the pennant if they could have stopped the Yanks themselves. Cronin and his mates went great until they got into a series with the New Yorkers. Then their castles crumbled before their eyes.

However, if the Athletic series is a hint of the future, Yankee pitchers are in for a peck of trouble. The Sox piled up the substantial total of 30 runs and 45 hits in the three games at Fenway Park, including six doubles, a triple and three home runs. That outburst yesterday elevated them to the club leadership in the offensive table and left them unbeaten at the top of the league standing—along with the Yanks and St. Louis Browns.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	1	.667
Chicago	1	2	.333
New York	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	0	3	.000

Results April 16

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 7 (12 innings).
Brooklyn 4, New York 2.
St. Louis 11, Chicago 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	3	0	1.000
New York	3	0	1.000
St. Louis	3	0	1.000
Detroit	2	1	.667
Cleveland	1	2	.333
Chicago	0	3	.000
Philadelphia	0	3	.000
Washington	0	3	.000

Results April 16

Boston 19, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 13, Chicago 3.
New York 8, Washington 5.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.

Sports Around the Hub

If it weren't for the fact that Bob Quinn is a nice fellow and the Braves need a little good fortune for a change, we could almost wish Mel Ott and his Giants success today in the local National League opener. Both clubs were rather sour in the Grapefruit League and the Giants hardly were sweetened in opening the season against Brooklyn. The Braves ignored their pre-season showing and today take the field in their new white uniforms leading the league.

* * *

There is little evidence of a war so far as sports are concerned this particular week end. The Braves continue their series with the Giants, college baseball rolls into action, the Boston Athletic Marathon takes place Sunday, and generally speaking the sports fans have plenty to take their attention away momentarily from war.

* * *

Cornell's crew makes its first appearance in the Rowe Cup regatta this spring, when it comes to the Charles River April 25 to match strokes with Harvard, Syracuse, M. I. T., and B. U. The varsity race starts at 5:30 p. m.

* * *

College hockey players should be more pass-conscious than ever next winter under the new rules passed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Forward passing will be allowed from the defensive zone to a teammate in the center zone, and the game should open wide as a result.

* * *

Coach Harold Poole of Melrose High School is being given a testimonial dinner in Memorial Hall one week from tomorrow night. This will be a "farewell" dinner, for at the end of the baseball season Hal will retire as head coach of hockey, baseball, and football to become assistant principal at Melrose. At the dinner the Melrose hockey team, New England champions the past two seasons, will be awarded the Eddie Shore and Oscar Martin Trophies.

College yachtsmen will be pretty busy on the Charles River Basin and on the Seekonk River this week end. Three regattas will attract their attention: the Lucien Sharpe Trophy on the Seekonk tomorrow; the George Owen Trophy on the Charles Sunday; and the semi-annual championships on the Seekonk Sunday.

* * *

Briefs: Harvard's baseball and tennis will be at Princeton tomorrow, while the Crimson golfers are host to Brown at Belmont . . . Holy Cross trackmen defeated Brown 89-45 yesterday . . . The semifinals and finals of the national amateur boxing championships will be held at the Garden tonight . . . Only two New Englanders remain in the running . . . Harvard and Tufts met in an informal football scrimmage at Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon . . . Northeastern's yachtsmen beat Harvard 32-30 in the Basin yesterday.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 16

International League

Jersey City 3, Montreal 2 (10 innings).
Buffalo 8, Newark 4 (10 innings).
Rochester 12, Baltimore 6.
Syracuse 8, Toronto 4.

American Association

Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 2.
Columbus 13, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 4, Louisville 1.
St. Paul at Milwaukee, postponed.

Texas League

Tulsa 1, Fort Worth 0.
Shreveport 8, San Antonio 7.
Dallas 6, Oklahoma City 3.
Houston 2, Beaumont 1 (11 innings).

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco at Sacramento, postponed.
Portland at Oakland, postponed, weather.
San Diego 4, Los Angeles 2.
Hollywood 4, Seattle 3 (10 innings).

Southern Association

Nashville 8, Atlanta 6.
New Orleans 5, Birmingham 3.
Knoxville 12, Chattanooga 7.
Memphis at Little Rock, postponed.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Gremp	2	1	2	0	0	1.000
Fernandez	14	2	8	0	2	.571
Waner	8	1	3	0	2	.375
Lombardi	9	0	3	0	3	.333
Cooney	13	3	4	0	0	.308
Holmes	10	0	3	0	0	.300
Demaree	4	0	1	0	1	.250
Miller	9	1	2	0	0	.222
West	8	1	1	0	0	.125
Cuccinello	12	0	1	0	0	.083
Masi	5	0	0	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	10	6	6	2	9	.600
Tabor	14	2	7	0	2	.500
Peacock	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Foxx	13	4	6	0	2	.462
Newsome	13	3	6	0	3	.462
Fox	13	1	6	0	4	.462
Di Maggio	11	6	5	1	2	.455
Pesky	14	3	4	0	1	.286
Conroy	11	1	3	0	2	.273

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Javery	1	1	0	1.000
Tobin	1	1	0	1.000
Earley	1	1	0	1.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	1	1	0	1.000
Dobson	1	1	0	1.000
Wagner	1	1	0	1.000

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—April 17, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

News Reporting Is Easier Than Photography, Says Woman 'Cameraman'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Snapping seven or eight perfect shots of President Roosevelt in the five minutes allotted the camera "boys" before a radio report to the Nation or a bill-signing ceremony, is a ticklish and exacting job, testifies Cecilia ("Jackie") Martin, first and only woman member of the White House Photographers Association.

In the White House a photographer isn't allowed to roam around for angle shots the way he does most places. He can't order the President around, nor insist, "Just one more, please!"

Plates and holders must be changed in a jiffy. Shots have to be aimed between other photographers' elbows. If he spoils his pictures, well—there just isn't a chance to make them over again.

Behind the photographic battery that confronts the President on historic occasions, skirts recently found their place for the first time. They belong to no upstart, but to Miss Martin who has been taking photographs in Washington for about 20 years.

For many years, as picture editor of the Washington Times-Herald, Miss Martin did most of her work behind an editor's desk. Now, as picture editor of the Washington Bureau of the new Chicago Sun and as associate editor of the Woman's Home Companion, she has stepped into the "leg work" field that made her eligible to the White House Photographers Association.

Took Arthur Brisbane's Advice

News photography was still in its flash-powder days when Arthur Brisbane advised Miss Martin to accept an offer from Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, editor of the Washington Herald, that would mean making photography a career. "Jackie" had picked up photography while working with a news picture agency and had illustrated some of her own stories for the Washington Daily News.

There will be many women journalists in the country, but photography is a field where a woman could earn distinction after 10 years, Mr. Brisbane argued to "Jackie." She took his advice.

Even in Washington where photographers are an integral part of the national scene, Miss Martin has had to do a pioneering job.

"It's a lot easier for a woman to take a pencil and go out to get a story than it is to have to run around in all kinds of weather with a load of expensive cameras and flash bulbs and have to prowl around in front of people when they are making speeches," Miss Martin tells her reporter colleagues.

"And if you miss a story, you can get a 'blacksheet' or pick it up from someone else. But I can't."

The news camera woman, she adds, must have a reporter's "nose for news" plus an artist's eye for shade and balance.

Washington officials still aren't as much at ease with photographers as they might be, but they are improving, Miss Martin reports. A photographer gets fewer canes swung at him today than he did 10 years ago, but he "still gets kicked around considerably," she says.

A Real Compliment

The problem of how to treat a sister in the craft has troubled many male photographers, even in Washington. That is why "Jackie" considers her recent admission to the White House Photographers Association on equal basis with the men, a real compliment and achievement. Both at the Washington Herald and Chicago Sun, Miss Martin has had staffs of male photographers under her.

While she has photographed many distinguished personages from countless angles during her Washington career and on trips to national political conventions, and to Hollywood, Miss Martin agrees that "the best pictures are never made."

Here's her story of one she missed last New Year's Eve on the train bearing Prime Minister Winston Churchill back to Washington from Canada. Though she had snapped him over and over again on the trip, her only personal contact had been the warning he had shouted to her when she got too close to the propellor of his airplane.

Even Veterans Thrilled

"We heard the door of our Pullman car open, and in a voice that got louder at each step," she recounts, "someone announced, 'The Prime Minister will greet you in the dining car.'

"We jumped and were out of that compartment like a shot. Churchill! Finally, we would have an opportunity to see him close by—sort of one of us.

"Tommy Qualters, the President's bodyguard, came by.

"'Hey, Tommy — Tommy — please, I gotta make some pictures,' I pleaded.

"'Sorry, Jackie, no pictures!'

"Then the door opened and Qualters stepped back. And Winston Churchill came through the door toward us. About five feet from our table he stopped. Somehow he seemed to sense us rather than see us.

"His hand reached for the glass on the edge of the table. He started to raise it. It was midnight. It was 1942.

"'To the New Year,' he said slowly, and the words came back from each end of the crowded diner. 'A year of struggle and peril—but a long step forward.'

"Afterwards," Miss Martin says, "everyone in the car found a chair as soon as he could. My legs wouldn't hold me any longer. Somebody banged me on the back.

"'That's all right, Jackie,'" said the voice. 'Nobody got the picture.'"

So even a veteran photographer gets a thrill now and then!

First Allowed in Brazil

Last year Miss Martin had another knee-sagging experience when she and Mrs. Alice Rogers Hager, Washington newspaper woman, were flying over Brazil collecting material for a book on Brazilian aviation. Surrounded by banks of fog, the pilot had set his plane down abruptly on an athletic field. In a second, "Jackie" was unraveling her valuable cameras from the bed of blankets where she had placed them when the crash became imminent and was shooting pictures of the plane without its undercarriage.

With Mrs. Hager, Miss Martin flew 1,500 miles up the Amazon. She was the first person allowed to make aerial photographs in Brazil after war restrictions were clamped down.

Miss Martin is a member of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain and winner of the Arentz Medal given to outstanding alumni of Syracuse University.

Top: "Jackie" Martin being congratulated at the White House Executive offices by Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, on her election to the White House Photographers Association. Miss Martin, first and only woman member of the Association, is surrounded by (left to right): "Steve" Early; Harry Goodwin of the Washington Post, President of the Association; Thomas Bills of M-G-M News of the Day, Vice-President; and George Skadding of the Associated Press, Secretary of the Association. The group is looking over Jackie's White House Photographers badge. Lower: "Jackie" Martin and her camera at the Army air field at Camocim, Ceara, during a short stop on the 15,000-mile air trip she made in Brazil last year.

Communal Living All Right Now, but British Want Own Homes After War, Says Lady Astor

Today we print the first of a series of interviews by Barbara Ellis Browne with the women of Parliament on what the British wish their homes to be like after the war. Mrs. Browne's articles from London have appeared in the news columns, on the editorial page, and on the feature pages of The Christian Science Monitor.

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the deepest blows this war has struck is that dealt the British home. It has not only been bombed, blasted, and burned. But for the first time in history, the home has been invaded by war demands that completely disrupt it. The family is scattered because all eligible members of it are called up. If any of the family remain at home, it is often to take in and take care of evacuees—children or elderly persons. Servants are called up. Even daily help is almost unobtainable.

Communal life is, of necessity, filling the gap in many ways — "communal feeding centers," "communal kitchens," and the "service flat" where people who used to have houses and cooks of their own now flock down each mealtime to the building's communal "restaurant." The needs of this war enforce the trend away from the home.

Not Accepting the Trend

But the thing that strikes you is that the people are not accepting this trend blindly. Over and over again you hear those of different types and categories say: "The thing I miss most is my home." Everywhere they are discussing in talk and print and on the air, what these changes mean, how lasting an effect they may have. And they are asking: What is home going to be like after the war?

From top to bottom Britain has always put the home first. Now that the home is staggering under the blow, I thought it would be interesting to report various opinions as to the home of the future—not what it will be like, for that can only be guessed, but what people want it to be like. Do they want more and more communal living—or less and less?

I felt that the women in Parliament, who have necessarily had contact with the people through the violently-changing circumstances of the past years, would be able to throw light on the question. Taking them in the order of their seniority of office, I went first to Lady Astor.

She had asked me to drive with her down to Ilford, where she was to address a meeting that evening, and what occurred at and after that meeting has a special bearing on the question. But before we left, Lady Astor sat on the hearthrug, in the little mews flat that she and Lord Astor use now instead of their big St. James Square house, and expressed definite views on certain fundamental points.

Can't Be Destroyed

"Bolshevism tried to destroy the home but it couldn't do it. Home is essential to the human being. It is the place where you feel at ease, where you are yourself. The biggest migration of peoples since the time of Moses," she said, gesticulating with a piece of toast, "has taken place in this war. It's a migration from the home. The British home has been affected in a way it never has been before—no other war has ever invaded it. The most difficult thing people can do is to share their homes with strangers. The most difficult thing for two women to do is to share the same sink.

"When I went into public life," Lady Astor went on, "people told me I would not like home life. The effect was just the opposite. Public life made me appreciate all the more every moment I could spend at home."

Then we left the little flat and went down to the big, wet, black cobbles of the mews. A limousine which she had hired for the evening was waiting.

"My!" Lady Astor exclaimed, as we lit our way into it with torches, "this is the grandest car I've been in for months."

And on the way to Ilford in the twilight, which had already begun to cling on and which is the first harbinger of spring, we talked about what home means to people.

"Do you believe," I asked, "that the slum mentality inevitably persists, no matter how much you better its surroundings?"

"No, I do not," she said, "although there are cases of it, of course." And then she talked of social service, as we went along the river, past suddenly-looming stark masts of ships and later, through a wilderness of bombed bricks and rubble that was doubly poignant in the dusk. She told me of how, after the last war, she and Lord Astor put up $100,000 and built a hundred houses in Plymouth for people with large families living in slum conditions.

Home Is Precious

"It was so hard for them to get houses," she said. "Places were always let preferably to families with few children."

"From that time until now," she said, "there have been only three families that have had to be turned out of the houses because they would not keep them clean. Home is precious to people and they will work to make it better than it was."

Suddenly we discovered we were standing still in the blackout. The chauffeur had abandoned us. Lady Astor set out to look for him. I got into the front seat, lit my torch, shaded it with my hand and hunted for the horn. But the car was one of those huge locomotives evidently intended to intimidate by sheer size alone. Lady Astor came back calling out, "Where is he; where is he?" at the top of her voice, and with an enormous policeman in tow. The chauffeur arrived not one whit abashed to announce that he'd discovered our whereabouts and we were right opposite the hall. We rolled over to it and were ushered in with torches and hand shakes. They had been just about to begin without us, they said.

Just the Ones to Answer

The hall was full. It was a new and modern town hall with walnut paneling and marble floors. The people had gathered to pay a tribute of gratitude to their Council of Social Service, Mr. T. E. English, who had lived all his life of good works in Ilford and was now being, as the Mayor put it, "given to Lord and Lady Astor" to help reconstruct the social services in devastated Plymouth.

The Mayor spoke and several others. And through each speech one fact stood out—the fact that all these people who had lived in this same borough and worked with this man, loved him, genuinely loved him. They loved him and praised him for the enduring qualities of real Christianity which he exemplified.

As the crescendo of the evening pounded on with the joyful bewilderment which comes from reaffirming with new fervor the age-old truths, I longed to be able to speak to them to tell them how much the things they were saying, simple, lovely things, meant even to an outsider, and how I wished some of our all-too-many cynics who say the people have no ideals, could be there to discover their mistake. I wished I could ask these people what home meant to them. Where would I ever get a better, a more reassuring answer"

When the program was over and we were in another paneled room having refreshments with the reception committee, suddenly Lady Astor's clear voice broke upon the whole room. She put my question for me.

"Here's Mrs. Mallory Browne, from America," she said. "She wants to know what you think home ought to be like after the war."

As she spoke the group around her turned and faced me as did everyone else in the room. There was a second's silence, then a chorus rose up:

"Home must be the same as ever."

"No more flats."

"No communal living."

"Must have a bit o' ground."

"No more flats."

Then they broke ranks and several crowded round me with, each one, his heartfelt answer.

"An Englishman likes to shut his gate behind him and have his own little world."

"Yes, an Englishman's got to have a piece of ground to step out on. Home isn't home without it."

"That's true. No more flats. I've tried one. I know!" (I was impressed with the repeated emphasis on this point.)

Want Their Own Kitchens

"But what about industries and crowded areas?" I asked. "Is there room for each one to have a bit of ground?"

"Well, here's Mr. Councillor Barker who is in the City. He'll tell you lots of industries that have moved out intend staying out," Mr. Councillor Barker agreed.

"And home isn't home without its own kitchen." A murmur of assent to this went round. They said many other things. But more than anything they said, it was the springing to instantaneous and unanimous defence of the home that mattered: defence of each one's "little world," that place where you can shut the door behind you and "be at ease."

For is there anything in the human scene more cheering and reassuring than to know that there are people—many of them, let us hope—who never lose sight of fundamental values?

As we stood in the little mews again behind St. James Square and I held the torch while Lady Astor fitted her key into the lock, I remarked on how much, in the midst of all this world vortex, that answer meant.

"That," she said, pausing to turn the key, "is England."

Despite Upward Prices, Eggs Are Economical For a Wide Variety of Main Dishes

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Springtime is egg time! Even in this war year, when shipments to our allies and to our own Army camps have increased the demand for them and sent prices upward, eggs are an economical food. Not only are they most plentiful at this season, but they are also at prime quality. Homemakers with an eye to thrift will use them frequently and in many ways. At three meals a day eggs are versatile and full of excellent food value.

Egg cookery is simple and fast. The first rule, as all good cooks know, is to use as little heat as possible. Low temperatures will keep them tender, but high temperatures will make them tough and unappetizing.

Storing eggs to insure their sweet, delicate flavor is also an easy matter. Just keep them cool and clean and store them away from foods with strong odors.

BREAKFAST SUGGESTIONS

Breakfast Eggs Supreme

2 slices bread
Butter
1 egg
1 slice bacon, cut in half

Cut the center from one slice of bread and place the cut slice on top of an uncut slice. Brush the outside of both slices with melted butter. Drop an egg in the cut-out center, and cover the egg with the bacon. Place under the broiler and cook until the egg is set, or about two minutes. Serve at once. Makes one serving.

Maple French Toast

1 egg
½ cup milk
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon sugar
3 slices day-old bread

Beat the egg slightly, stir in the milk, salt, and sugar. Dip bread slices in the egg mixture and brown on both sides on a lightly greased griddle. Spread maple sugar between three slices of hot French toast. Cut in triple-deck triangles and serve with additional maple sugar or maple syrup.

LUNCHEON AND SUPPER SUGGESTIONS

An egg favorite with possibilities for infinite variety is the soufflé, and a few hints will guarantee a light, puffy soufflé every time. Beat the egg yolks thoroughly until they are thick and lemon-colored, but be careful not to overbeat the whites. They should be stiff but not dry, so stop beating before they lose their glossiness. For a light, delicate product, fold, do not beat, the egg whites into the yolk mixture, using a gentle down-and-over motion. Then bake in a moderate oven and serve at once in the baking dish.

Springtime Soufflé

1 tablespoon fat
1½ tablespoons flour
½ cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon chili powder
½ cup grated cheese
3 eggs, separated

Make a cream sauce of the fat, flour, and milk. Season with salt and chili powder; cool slightly. Add the grated cheese and well-beaten egg yolks. Mix well and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Butter custard cups and half fill with the egg mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (325° F.) 25 minutes. Serves 6.

Bacon Soufflé

¼ cup diced bacon
3 slices bread
3 eggs
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon mustard
¼ teaspoon paprika

Lightly brown the finely diced bacon. Brush slices of bread with bacon drippings and cut slices into small pieces. Fill a greased deep casserole with the bread, arranging in layers and sprinkling each layer with bacon. Combine slightly beaten eggs with milk, salt, mustard, and paprika. Pour over bread and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until a knife ipserted into the center of the soufflé will come out clean, about 45 minutes. Instead of bacon, you can use tuna fish, corn, or ham. Serves 4.

Pacific Creamed Eggs

6 hard-cooked eggs
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
2 cups milk
1 cup ripe olives, chopped
Toast

Cut hard-cooked eggs in half. Make a white sauce of the butter, flour, salt, pepper, and milk. Add chopped olives and eggs, and heat thoroughly. Serve on toast. Serves 4.

Curried Eggs

4 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 tablespoon curry powder
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
Salt and pepper
4 to 6 hard-cooked eggs
Fluffy boiled rice

Sauté the onion in the butter, add the curry powder and flour, and blend thoroughly. Then add milk gradually and cook until thickened. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Slice eggs and add to sauce. Reheat. Serve with cooked rice.

Egg Luncheon

2 tablespoons butter
1 small onion, minced
¼ teaspoon celery salt
1 cup canned corn
1 cup canned green beans
1¼ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
3 eggs, beaten
2 cups medium cheese sauce

Melt butter, cook onion in it five minutes. Add remaining ingredients and mix well. Turn into a greased casserole, set in a pan of warm water, and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until mixture is set. Serve with cheese sauce.

Next Week: Food for Children

Madam Chairman—An Invitation To Laugh With Helen Peffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Helen Hayes Peffer, a woman who knows at firsthand the many great and good things being done by women's clubs in the United States, has written a book called "Madam Chairman, Members and Guests" (The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75) which ought to find a ready sale among those clubwomen whose sense of humor happens to be of the type to enjoy it. There are many such—many women who can laugh at themselves and their little ways and yet carry on the often arduous work of club life as seriously as the next one.

The author of this clever and amusing book writes from the vantage point of having herself been president of a club—the Advertising Women of New York, Inc.—and while, as advice, the book will probably convince no one, it will furnish an evening of hilariously funny reading to more than a few.

Frankly, we don't believe Miss Peffer expected to convince her readers of anything, anyway—unless perhaps of the fact that the president of a woman's club needs an iron constitution, the tact and patience of a career diplomat, and an incapacity to be surprised at anything. These points she does get across with telling force and by means of anecdotes which, however dreadful they may have been at the time, turn humorous under her pen. We won't spoil your fun by telling you any of them here, because if you are the kind of person to like "Madam Chairman," you won't want its edge dulled by advance peeks at it through these columns.

It is enough to say that the book is as good in its way as the Helen Hokinson drawings — reproduced from The New Yorker—which illustrate it. Those who don't think Helen Hokinson is funny, won't think "Madam Chairman" is either. Hokinson and Peffer are definitely meant for each other, and we for one feel that life is a sunnier thing since the two got together in "Madam Chairman." L. B. H.

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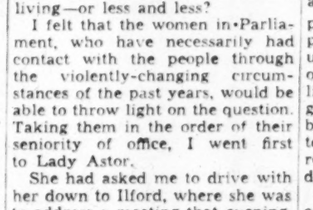

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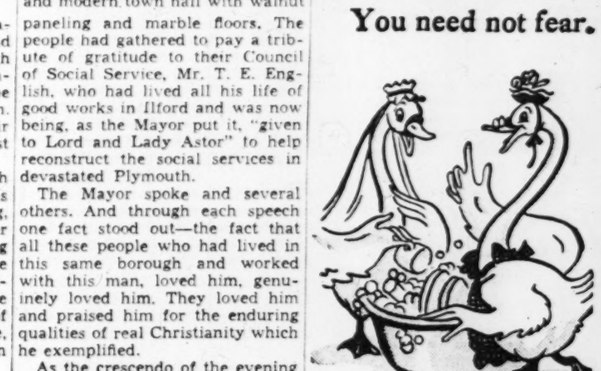

Try these HONEY OATMEAL COOKIES and taste the difference Spry makes!
ORDINARY shortenings may dull flavor but purer Spry lets you get the FULL rich blend of honey, spices, raisins and rolled oats in these healthful, delicious cookies. High in energy value, too. Make some today.
½ cup Spry
1 cup honey
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon salt
1 egg, well beaten
½ teaspoon soda
1½ teaspoons baking powder
1½ cups sifted flour
1 cup rolled oats
½ cup raisins
1 tablespoon hot water
Blend Spry, honey, cinnamon, cloves, allspice and salt and mix well. Add egg and mix thoroughly. Sift soda and baking powder with flour and add to first mixture, blending well. Add oats, raisins, and hot water; mix thoroughly. Drop from tablespoon on Sprycoated cookie sheet. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 4 dozen cookies.
Use Spry for all your cookies. See how tender, flavorful. You'll love Spry cakes and pies, too, and crisp, tasty, digestible Spry-fried foods.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	262,720
1942 volume to date	33,458,239
1941 volume to date	38,803,129

Stocks Drop Into New Low Ground Today

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The stock market today continued its downward slide to low ground for the last nine years on a thin stream of selling in the industrial leaders.

The pattern of the retreat was not greatly different from that of Tuesday except that selling was lighter, but in each case the decline seemed generated by fears growing out of the selection of Pierre Laval as the chief of the Vichy Government. Recall of Ambassador Leahy from the Free French capital "for consultation" at Washington accentuated the tension somewhat.

Declines widened after a slightly lower opening and near the finish ran from fractions to a point or more in the steels, motors, rails, aircrafts, miscellaneous industrial manufacturing and most other key groups. Transactions amounted to around 450,000 shares.

At new bottoms for a year or more were Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak and American Telephone. American Airlines entered the same category with a decline of about 2½.

Among the stocks down a point or more at the worst were Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, U. S., Gypsum, Union Corbide, American Can, du Pont, Philip Morris and Southern Railway.

Bonds in Slow Retreat

A slow retreat of fractions to a point was in progress in the bond market today.

Going into the final hour only a few issues showed dissenting inclinations by rising slightly. Among them were Texas Co. 3s, Consolidated Oil 5½s, and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Loafing in slightly lower territory were American Telephone 3¼s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, North Western 4¾s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s.

Some of the inactive Scandinavian bonds, including Copenhagen 4s and Denmark 5½s, shifted to the downside for losses of a point or more under light offerings. The main foreign dollar list was quiet.

U. S. Governments were steady, only slightly changed either way on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Eastman Kodak Co. Plans an 80 P. C. War Goods Output

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Eastman Kodak Company, announcing production for war will continue as the "principal determinant" of its course, said it would utilize for that purpose "manufacturing and inventive resources to the fullest extent possible."

The company, declaring itself "in the war on many fronts," related in its annual report to stockholders "urgent needs" of the military had resulted in expansion and conversion of its camera and optical plants to the extent that "more than 80 per cent" of 1942 output will be for war production.

Manufacture of non-photographic military products in the two plants this year, the report said, "will far exceed the value of any peacetime year's manufacture of the civilian goods heretofore normally produced."

The company, which earned a net 1941 profit of $21,588,790, said "more than half" its American output of photographic sensitized goods is currently being used for military purposes or for industrial and commercial needs it described as "essential to the war effort."

The company declared that although its output of photographic sensitized goods has been adequate, so far, to meet the normal demand as well as unusual military requirements, it concluded "progressive curtailment of photographic materials for civilian use seems inevitable."

AAA Payment Refused By Wyoming Ranchman

By the Associated Press

Cody, Wyo.

E. B. Robertson, Cody ranchman and former Republican national committeeman for Wyoming, refused to accept a $7,547.33 payment allowed him under the range conservation division of the AAA.

His refusal was contained in a letter to Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, asking that the money be earmarked for use in war production.

"I hope that others will follow suit," Mr. Robertson said. "We must cut out all but essential spending if we are to successfully fight this war."

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled as much as 1½ cents a bushel today, reaching lows unequaled here since late last November.

Other grains declined with wheat, rye and corn selling the lowest since early in the year.

The market was weakened by selling inspired largely by a decline in securities and cotton prices. Developments in American-French relations disturbed the trade, and there was no evidence of any improvement in flour business even at the decline.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	39½	39¼	39½	Apr13
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	48	48	48	— 1
7½	5⅞	Adams Exp .60g	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Apr14
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr15
38¾	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	11	31¾	30¾	30⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	13	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Alleg pf xw	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
17	10⅝	Alleghany pr pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22¾	17¾	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr14
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	6	124⅜	122	122½	—2½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr14
14¼	12¼	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr14
6⅛	4½	Allied Strs (.15e)	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
81	68	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	—1
30⅛	25	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	4	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
18¾	15⅛	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
1⅛	⅞	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	Apr14
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	43	43	43	— ½
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	7	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
48¼	28	Am Airlines 1½g	17	27	25¼	25⅜	—2¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr16
51¼	38⅜	Am Bosch (¾e)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
33	25¾	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	1	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
13¼	11⅛	Am Cable & R	13	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	8	59¼	58⅞	59	—1¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	160	160	Apr15
33	25	Am Car & Fdy	3	25	25	25	— ¾
73¾	67	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	70	69¾	70	Apr11
20½	16⅛	Am Ch & C (½e)	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	70	70	70	Apr16
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr16
9¾	7⅛	Am Comm Al	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr10
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	5	22½	21	21	—1½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr15
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
35⅛	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Apr10
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	6	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	18	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	3	29	29	29	+ 1
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr16
7	6	Am Inv III (.80)	6	6	6	6	
10¼	7⅜	Am Locomotive	17	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	76	76	76	Apr15
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	5	10	10	10	
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
23¾	17	Am Metal (¼e)	7	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ¾
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26½	16	APL $6 pf (17ak)	2	16	16	16	Apr15
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	32	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12	10¼	Am Roll Mill ¼e	15	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr14
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	Apr14
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	10	38½	38	38	— ⅜
147	135⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	137	135¼	135¼	Apr 7
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	16¾	Am St Fdrs(½e)	8	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr11
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr16
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	17½	17	17½	Apr15
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	91¾	91	91¾	— ¾
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	
134¾	114⅜	Am Tel & Tel(9)	40	115	113⅜	113¾	—1¼
49¾	36⅛	Am Tob (1e)	4	36	35	35	—1½
50¾	37	Am Tob B (1e)	31	37⅛	35¼	35¼	—2¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	4	123½	123	123	— ½
5	4	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	
27	22½	Am Viscose (1e)	29	22⅞	22	22¼	— ¾
116½	110	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	110	110	110	Apr16
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
70¼	46	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	45	45	45	—1
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	9	4	4	4	
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	6	59¾	58¾	59	— ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2¾k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅝	24⅝	Anaconda (½e)	27	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ½
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.15e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 8
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'r 24
35	29	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
111⅜	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	— ¼
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	7	3	3	3	
67½	53½	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	5	55¼	54½	54½	
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	3	22	22	22	— ¼
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¾e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	Apr16
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Apr10
63	64	Assd DG 2pf(5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	34	34⅞	34	34⅛	— ⅜
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	5	65½	65	65½	— ½
26	20⅜	Atl Coast L (1g)	10	21¼	20¼	20½	—1
34	20	Atl G&WI pf(3g)	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	5	37	35¾	36½	+1¾
23½	17½	Atl Refining	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
109¼	102½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	Apr16
7	6⅞	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
9½	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	15	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		B					
14⅜	10¾	Bald Loco ct	18	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	10	3	3	3	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr16
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Apr16
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5	5	5	— ⅜
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
18⅜	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
19½	16½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	20¾	20	20	Apr15
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
100¾	75	Beech-Nut (4a)	4	74⅛	71	71	—4
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Apr14
16½	14½	Bell Airc (2g)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Aviat 2e	8	33⅜	32⅞	33⅞	— ¾
14	11⅛	Benef Ind (.40e)	10	11½	11	11	— ⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	4	48⅛	48½	48½	Apr14
24¼	18⅞	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
66⅞	56	Beth Steel (1½e)	18	55½	54½	54¾	—1¼
121	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅜
22½	18⅝	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr16
19¾	16	Black & D (1.60)	1	16	16	16	Apr16
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox .15e	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14½	12¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	12¾	12¼	12¾	Apr14
21⅜	16⅛	Boeing Airplane	20	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	— ¾
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr15
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.60e)	10	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	25	22¼	21½	21⅝	— ⅝
2½	1⅜	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr16
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
13½	17½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
9¼	7⅞	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	4	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅜	28½	28½	
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
9¾	7½	Bkl Un Gas (½e)	5	7½	7½	7½	Apr16
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	3	30	29	29	Apr13
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	2½	Budd Mfg	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7½	6¼	Budd Wheel ¾e	1	6½	6½	6½	
15⅝	14½	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
23	19	Bullard Co (3)	2	19¼	19	19	— ½
26	20½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	21½	21½	21½	+1
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	4	54½	53	53	—1⅛
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	37	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅝	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 7
3⅞	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	Apr14
12¼	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
		C					
19⅜	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr16
7⅜	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¾e	9	14	14	14	
12½	9⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	16	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
37½	20⅜	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
2¼	1⅞	Capital Adm A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr15
27¾	24	Carpenter S ½e	2	24¼	24	24	Apr14
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	4	2½	2½	2½	
69	55	Case (JI) (7g)	3	55	54¾	55	
42	33¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	10	33	32	32	—1¼
21¼	16	Celanese (.45e)	10	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
23⅜	16¼	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2½	2½	Apr15
18	15	Cent Violeta 1g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31⅝	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	3	28⅛	28½	28½	— ⅜
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	3	2	2	2	
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	17	17	17	Apr16
17	15½	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r30
7½	5¾	Checker Cab	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr11
26¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	26	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
96	89	Ches & O pf(4)	1	90	90	90	
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr15
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	10	⅞	⅝	⅝	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Great West	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	5	5	5	April
17⅛	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	36	36	36	Apr15
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r 30
	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	2				+ ⅛
	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2				+ ⅛
	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	April
9¼	8¾	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	Apr16
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	30	53	52⅜	52½	— ⅝
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
34½	29½	Clark Equip (⅝e	4	32	32	32	Apr16
29	23⅞	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	8	34⅛	34	34	Apr16
36½	27¼	Cluett Peab ¾e	4	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅜
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	4	64½	64	64	— ⅞
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	April
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	5	12½	12	12	— ⅛
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12½	12½	12½	
18⅛	14¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr15
13⅜	9	Colum Br A .30e	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
13⅛	9	Colum Br B .30e	24	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅜
13¼	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	24	11¼	11¼	11¼	
54	34	Col G&E pf A (6)	•3	33	32¼	32¼	— 1½
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr15
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr 1
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	7	61	61	61	
18⅞	16½	Comi Credit (3)	7	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅞
100	91¾	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅜
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	9	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	Apr14
9¾	8	Comi Solv (.55g)	13	8½	8	8	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf 1¾k	2	7	7	7	
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr14
8¼	5	Consol Oil (½)	23	5⅛	5	5	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr16
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr16
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	3	26	26	26	
96¼	84	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	84	84	84	Apr15
13½	12	Container (½e)	4	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	8	2½	2⅜	2½	
103½	82¾	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	81	81	81	—2
27¼	22⅛	Cont Can (½e)	3	22⅛	22	22	— ⅜
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	5	7½	7½	7½	Apr14
42	33	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	32½	32	32	—1
33¾	31⅛	Cont Motors .10e	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
24	17½	Cont Oil Del ¼e	4	17¾	17½	17¾	
19⅛	17¾	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	17⅝	17¾	17¾	Apr 4
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr16
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ½
55¾	43	Corn Prods (3)	8	43⅜	42¼	42¼	—1¼
33⅜	27¼	Coty Inc (½g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
14	11½	Crane Co (1g)	15	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	—1⅛
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14	14	14	
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr14
19½	16⅛	Crown C&S ¼e	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	34	34	34	
11⅞	10⅝	Crown Zel (½e)	9	10⅜	10½	10½	— ½
36	27	Crucible Stl (1g)	10	27¾	27	27¾	— ½
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	70	69	70	
9	6⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	15	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	77	77	77	—3½
13¼	9¾	Cudahy Pack	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr15
⅞	⅜	Curtis Publish	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18¾	14⅞	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	15	15	15	Apr16
9⅛	7	Curtiss-W (1g)	35	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅛	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	7	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
17¾	13⅜	Cutler-H (.35e)	2	14	14	14	Apr16
		D					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	4	3	3	3	Apr13
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr 6
11⅜	9	Davison C (.60g)	4	9¾	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅜
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec (.60a)	28	5	5	5	
24¼	19	Deere & Co (2g)	11	20¾	20¼	20¼	—

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Expected to Promote War Savings on Voluntary Basis

Business and Industry

Stockholders Long-Term Outlook Seen Unfavorable

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Decline of industrial stock prices this week to further new lows again calls attention to the long-term unfavorable prospects of stockholders. The Dow-Jones industrial average went through the 1938 level to the lowest point since 1935, while the utility average is at the lowest levels since compilation, well below the 1932 low. Rails are doing comparatively well at the lowest levels since 1938.

Dividends are in the last analysis the key to stock prices, and so the market reflects a wave of recent dividend reductions by such leaders as Consolidated Edison, Public Service of New Jersey, American Tobacco, Reynolds Tobacco, Chrysler, General Motors, du Pont, and General Electric. A New York Times compilation shows that in the first quarter of this year 74 corporations cut or omitted dividends, against only 17 in the same period of 1941. The 41 reductions made in March were the largest for any month since June, 1938, when dividend policy was reflecting the quickie depression of 1937-1938.

More Cuts Expected

However, the Treasury's new tax proposals make it likely that the investor "ain't seen nothin' yet" of what real dividend reductions are to be. The above-mentioned cuts and omissions were only partly influenced by the tax proposals; the proposals themselves were not aired until the beginning of March, when two thirds of the quarter were over. The proposals were heavier than expected in raising normal-tax-and-surtax from the present 31 per cent to 55.

Colby Chester of General Foods last week warned his stockholders they would probably have to take a cut, and American Telephone officials told House Ways and Means last week and their stockholders this week that the proposals would cut $4 a share off the earning power of Telephone. Next Telephone dividend meeting is in May. Many corporations may wait to make their dividend cut until the tax outlook has crystallized. Hence the real wave of dividend cuts is probably yet to come.

The entire brunt of the increased corporation taxes, and then perhaps something more, is likely to be shifted by corporations onto their stockholders for several reasons. For one reason, many corporations are short of working capital, having put out all their spare cash into inventories (like American Tobacco, in the money market this month for $100,000,000) or into war plant, like Chrysler, which recently opened a $100,000,000 credit with nearly 200 banks throughout the country.

Another reason is that many corporate managements are looking ahead to a rough postwar period and want to have considerable reserves on hand for it. Another reason, in the case of the New York banks, is that managements want to increase their capital and surplus as a margin against fast-increasing volume of business and deposit liabilities.

Dividends Decline

Stockholders' dividend position has been one of slow deterioration in recent years, however, even before the new corporate taxes. Commerce Department about a month ago published some illuminating over-all figures on national income, which included the following (in billions of dollars):

	1929	1940	1941
Total national income	83.3	77.2	94.5
*Total compensation of employees	53.0	52.7	64.8
Total salaries and wages	52.5	49.0	61.1
Net income of incorporated business	7.2	5.5	7.2
Net dividends to stockholders	5.9	4.3	4.6

*Includes work relief, pensions, etc., in addition to salaries and wages.

This table says that in the last 12 years the total compensation of employees is up nearly $12,000,000,000 or about 22 per cent, while the "net income of incorporated business" in 1941 was almost exactly the same as in 1929, but "net dividends to stockholders" were off about $1,300,000,000 or about 22 per cent.

And these figures do not wholly reflect the increased corporate taxes in 1941, nor the dividend cuts already taking place this year. As recent years have gone 1941 was a very good year.

The Federal Reserve Board recently inaugurated a monthly compilation of net profits and dividends of 152 large corporations, which shows the following (in millions of dollars):

	Net After Taxes	—Dividends— Pfd.	Common
1929	1,379	107	712
1932	—26	79	278
1937	1,086	129	732
1938	499	87	391
1939	847	90	564
1940	1,028	90	669
1941	1,148	92	709

In short, the thumping prosperity of 1941 only brought the earnings of these corporations back to slightly over 1937—not back to 1929—and did not bring their dividends back quite to the 1937 level.

During the same period farm income rose from around $9,000,000,000 in 1937 to around $11,000,000,000 in 1941. Factory pay rolls, which generally move the same way as farm income, had about the same increase.

Interest Declines

Dividends and interest constitute the major part of what might be called "capitalist income." Interest figures as reported by Commerce also have failed to keep up with national income. They dropped from $5,900,000,000 in 1929 to $5,300,000,000 in 1941. This is in spite of the tripling of the Federal debt during the period, and represents a steady decline in the rate of interest in recent years. From 1933 to 1941 Moody's index of corporate bond yields declined from 5.93 per cent to 3.35 per cent, the decline being particularly sharp in the last four years.

Wall Street spokesmen for investors, particularly for stockholders, assert with reason that corporation income taxes amount, in effect, to double taxation on the stockholder, whose share in his company's earnings is first taxed at the source and then taxed against him when he receives it in dividends. Partial recognition of this may have been one of the reasons for Congress' elimination last year of the "earned income credit" in the personal income tax. As between the salaried man and the man (or woman) living on an equivalent income in dividends, the position of the latter is rapidly deteriorating.

In this connection it is estimated that about a third of all dividends go to people with an income under $5,000 and a half to those getting under $10,000. In recent years there has been a constant and accelerating trend toward wider ownership of common stocks and smaller holdings per stockholder, as estates and big individual holders have been selling out to "the public."

Social Implications

The down-trend in dividend and interest income has large social implications. It steadily wears away the possibility of individuals "putting away money for old age."

This down-trend has now been reflected in the stock market for nearly five years, i.e., since the collapse of the 1936-1937 bull market.

It does not necessarily follow that stock prices are due to decline indefinitely. London has been in a bull market since June, 1940, under a war economy, and Berlin stock prices have been moving upward for years. One reason appears to be the scarcity of investment vehicles. Perhaps a more important reason is that while a war economy puts a ceiling on earnings, it also insures industry against depressions and under-operation and so tends to keep earnings up at the ceiling, with consequent favorable effects on dividends.

As evidence of what this means, following are the dividend figures from the Federal Reserve Board table quoted above for two depression years of the 'thirties, contrasted with 1941 (in millions of dollars):

	1932	1938	1941
Common	278	391	709
Preferred	79	87	92
Totals	357	478	801

In other words, dividend cuts in 1942 would have to go a long way in order to bring total dividends from these 152 large industrial corporations down to the level of either 1938 or 1932.

New Haven Elects Three New Directors

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Three new directors have been chosen by New Haven Railroad stockholders at the annual meeting in which President Howard S. Palmer expressed a fear that unless ordered locomotives were delivered there was a "possibility" of freight embargoes "or the rationing of transportation during the latter part of this year or early next year."

Newly elected to the board of directors, increased from 15 to 17 members, were a trio of men representing the protective committee of common and preferred stockholders—L. Stanley Champion of Norwalk, chairman of the protective committee; Robert E. Smith of New York City and Harry W. Harrison of St. David, Pa.

One of these newly chosen directors fills a vacancy caused by the passing on of Francis T. Maxwell of Rockville.

Canada Sets Potato Ceiling

OTTAWA (CP)—The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced the setting of a maximum retail price of 5 cents per pound on potatoes, either Canadian or imported, grown this year. The maximum price will be effective May 1 and will be in effect until Aug. 31.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 5, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 27, 1942.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer

April 16, 1942

BANK WHERE BANKING IS PLEASANT

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U. S. War Bond Savings Plan To Start Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau has informed Congress that the Treasury soon would start stimulating war bond purchases—and hinted broadly that the administration does not contemplate compulsory savings.

With sales lower than during the period immediately after Pearl Harbor, some administration officials have advocated forced savings and a tax program much greater than the pending $7,610,000,000 one to help control inflation.

But President Roosevelt was reported to have sided with Mr. Morgenthau in opposition to those steps. Mr. Morgenthau, intensifying his drive to head off forced savings, took four representatives of labor and management from General Motors Corporation before the committee to explain that company's scheme of voluntary pay roll deductions for bond purchases.

In Tune With President

"I would not be giving this demonstration of the value of voluntary methods unless I felt I was in tune with the President," he told his downtown press conference just before riding to the Capitol.

After listening to the GMC representatives for an hour, Chairman George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee, who had been a spectator, asserted publicly that their "job" appeared to be "most thorough."

"The program has to be all voluntary or all compulsory," Senator George added. "If it can be worked out on a voluntary basis, it would be better for the country and the Treasury."

The committee permitted Mr. Morgenthau to introduce the four witnesses, the first two of whom were Walter Reuther, United Automobile Workers' (CIO) official, and Russ Nixon, representative of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

By way of introduction, Mr. Morgenthau first said that the GMC plan had been "explained to the President and it is pleasing to him."

Mr. Reuther, asserting that "the compulsory system would take the edge off the enthusiasm" of his union members for bond purchases, told the committee that the union had met a $50,000,000 purchase goal designed to provide funds for replacement of the United States battleship Arizona, destroyed in the Pearl Harbor attack. Now, he said, the members have started on a second $50,000,000.

Promotion Campaign

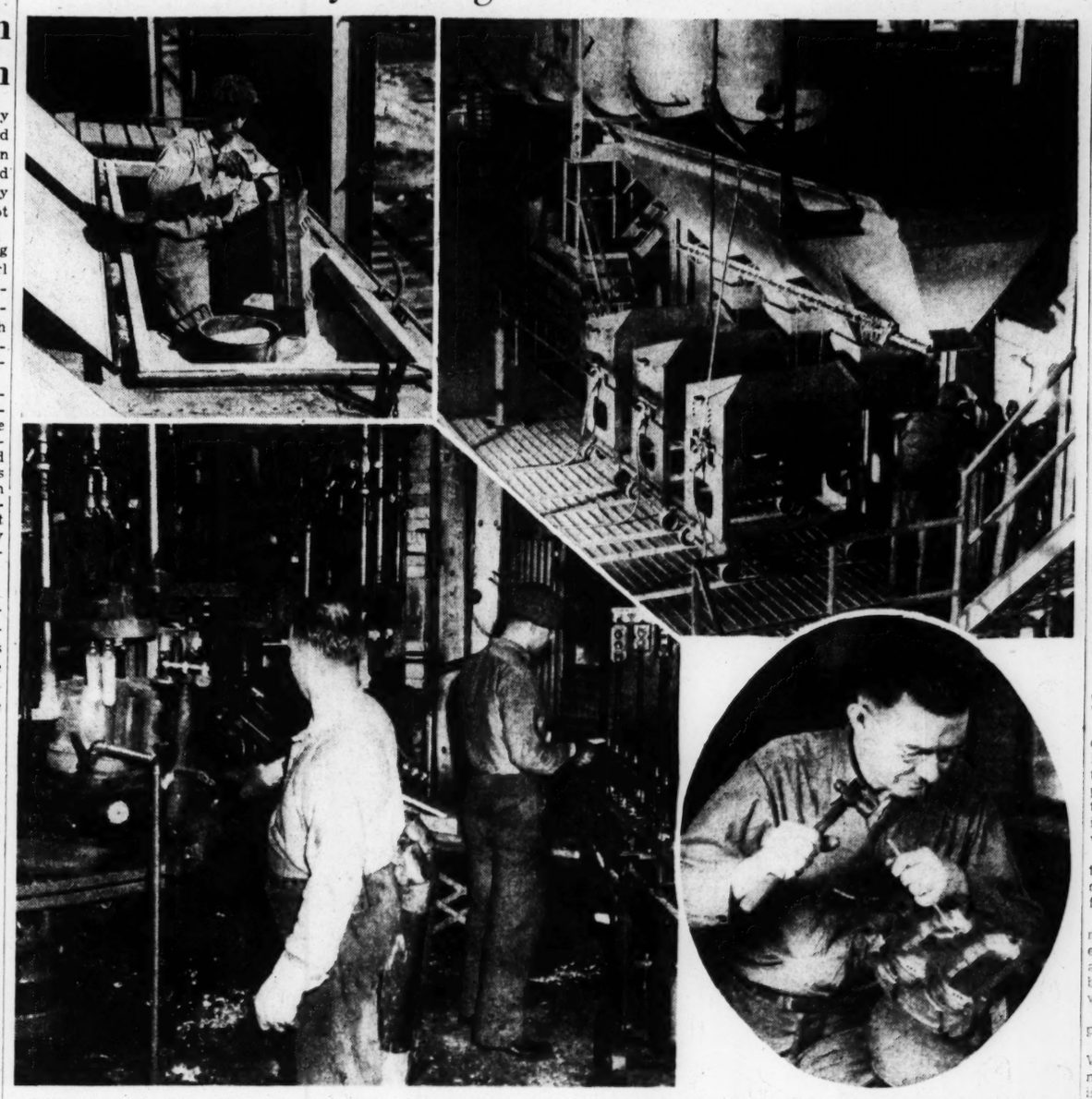
Then John M. Jerpe, corporation official, exhibited to the committee "teaser copy" charts, placards, and other direct appeals to workers that had been distributed in preparation for a full-fledged promotion campaign, effective at noon April 16, to increase bond sales. Mr. Jerpe explained afterward that the company's voluntary payroll deduction plan had worked pretty well to date, "but we want to get enough now to win the war."

H. W. Anderson, a GMC vice-president, told the committee that the program, started last fall, had not gone so well before the Pearl Harbor attack.

Mr. Morgenthau's presentation was sandwiched between renewed appeals by Randolph Paul, his tax adviser, for two relatively minor, but highly-controversial changes in the tax law. One would permit the taxation of interest from state and local securities and the other would end the practice of permitting oil well and mine owners to deduct part of their gross income as a "depletion allowance."

The House Ways and Means Committee plans to complete hearings immediately on the $7,610,000,000 program outlined by Mr. Morgenthau March 3 and start writing the new bill next week.

Glass Industry Putting Shoulder to War Production



Upper left: A Quality control man taking testing samples from a carload of sand which has just arrived at a factory of Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Upper right: The ingredients are fed into the furnace and melted. The workman in the foreground is looking at the interior of the furnace. Lower left: The molten glass is fed to the forming machine, an amazing monster of 10,000 parts. Note the two gobs of glass at left center of the picture about to be placed into molds. This forming machine is an Owens Bottle Machine. Lower right: The mold in which the bottle is made on the forming machine is the product of this skilled craftsman.

U. S. Construction In 1942 Expected To Set New Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Although non-essential civilian building has been ordered to a virtual standstill, the war will give the construction industry in 1942 its biggest year in history, the War Production Board reported.

Its latest estimate of building scheduled for this year totals $14,750,000,000, a 20 per cent increase over the 1941 total, which was the former all-time record.

All but about $1,000,000,000 will go into airfields, war plants, shipyards, army posts and navy shore establishments, statisticians figured.

"By shutting down non-essential building, approximately 250,000 laborers now engaged in projects of this type will be freed to work on essential programs," WPB said. However, the board estimated that another 250,000 would have to be recruited to bring the construction force up to the 3,000,000-man level deemed necessary to meet the huge military construction program.

Building volume must reach approximately $1,250,000,000 a month, it was estimated, to complete the vast schedule of military and essential civilian construction.

Total construction last year was almost $11,500,000,000, of which about $7,500,000,000 was classified as essential and the rest non-essential.

Glass Industry Hard at Work To Meet Demand for Containers

By Harry Kenney

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Additional responsibility has been placed on the glass container industry due to the Federal order severely restricting the use of tin cans.

Because of this situation the general assumption that the glass industry has run into a bonanza is hardly accurate. It cannot expand its output to any great extent, largely due to the difficulty of obtaining additional materials, machines and workers.

However, the Glass Container Association of America reports that the glass industry produced 68,000,000 gross of containers, and estimates the industry can produce 80,000,000 gross this year.

Conservation Plan

Those familiar with the business say part of the additional demand for glass containers occasioned by the new Federal order conserving tin might be absorbed by the glass industry as follows:

1. More general use of lightweight glass containers, which will increase the factories' productive capacity and make materials go further.

2. Simplification and standardization of glass containers' design as suggested by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the OPM and the Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

3. Conversion of some of the glass container industry's capacity from bottles for products which are restricted due to sugar and alcohol shortage to other products which are available in abundance.

For many months Owens-Illinois Glass Company of Toledo has been working diligently on a conservation program looking to saving of materials and labor in the production of glass, tin, plastics, wood and paper.

These efforts have resulted in better and lighter bottles, lighter and stronger plastic caps and a general weight reduction which has saved on shipping costs and carton material.

An example is the company's Handi-Quart milk bottle made by the widely publicized Duraglas technique. This bottle, now used in many cities of the country, is two inches shorter and five ounces lighter than the old type of bottle, and stronger in spite of the weight reduction. Its development has enabled the company to produce more and better bottles with less raw material.

Exit "Deceiver"

Another factor is that by standardizing bottles, the "deceiver" bottle will be gradually dropped. The "deceiver" bottle is one whose many shapes and designs contain no more than a standard bottle, but looks as if it does. Such standardization not only will aid production, but will end deception.

Careful management of available materials and production capacity, the industry agrees, is of vital importance to the glass industry in the present situation. Raw materials for glass manufacture are ample for the present and not on the critical list, but officials say further study can greatly accelerate conservation.

Plumber Up Against It as WPB Freezes All Equipment Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP) — If your plumber has a worried look today, it is understandable.

And, if he is installing some plumbing and heating equipment in your home, it might be advisable for you to worry too. There is a question of a possible $10,000 fine and a year's imprisonment hanging over both your heads, if the plumber hasn't been keeping up with War Production Board orders.

The latest wrinkle in his brow probably resulted from the WPB order "freezing" all stocks of plumbing and heating equipment to conserve present supplies for defense housing and military construction.

Priority Rating

Under terms of the order, plumbing and heating materials costing $5 or less are not affected—nor are orders carrying priority ratings of A-10 or better. Neither you nor your plumber have to worry on that score.

If it is a question of emergency repair and maintenance, the $5 leeway still holds, but if materials needed for repair or maintenance cost more than $5 and less than $50, that's when the plumber should start worrying; if the materials cost more than $50 you and the plumber should worry together.

The "freeze" order supplements a previous WPB order on maintenance and repair. Under its terms a plumber may automatically apply an A-10 rating on your materials costing between $5 and $50—provided he certifies that they are required for repairs, rather than new construction or modernization.

If the materials cost more than $50, both you and the plumber must certify that it will replace something for which repair is impracticable.

Liable to Fines

In making such certifications, both the plumber and the user become liable to priorities regulations providing a penalty of $10,000 fine and a year in jail for violations. WPB thus holds a whip over the industry to assure that equipment bought is to be used only for maintenance and repair.

Labor costs charged by the plumber, it was emphasized, are not involved in the cost of materials.

Subject to those exceptions, the freeze order prohibits sale or delivery of "any equipment, fixture, fitting, pipe, or accessory of a type used in, or connected to, a water, sewer, or gas system" or "any primary heating unit of a type used to provide building warmth and any accessory or appurtenance of a type used in connection with such a primary heating unit."

It does not cover used plumbing and heating equipment, tools used for installation and repair, or hoses, sprinklers and similar devices ordinarily attached to outdoor faucets.

I. B. M. Head Requests Cut In His Share of Profits

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of International Business Machines Corp. have been requested by Thomas J. Watson, President, to modify his employment contract by reducing his profit-sharing compensation from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent and to exclude therefrom any profit from the manufacture of munitions.

The new contract would be made retroactive to cover 1941 at the request of Mr. Watson.

The action of Mr. Watson was disclosed in the proxy statement for the annual stockholders meeting on April 28. At that meeting shareholders will be asked to approve the new agreement as well as vote on a proposal to increase by 500,000 shares the present capitalization, raising the total authorized to 1,500,000 shares.

Mr. Watson's compensation in 1941 consisted of $100,000 flat salary plus accruals of $362,519 on the basis of 2½ per cent of earnings as provided in the new employment contract.

Cargo War Rates Again Increased

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine underwriters have made further increases in cargo war risk insurance rates for most trade routes, reducing charges in two limited areas.

The increases included a rise to $7.50 per $100 from $6 on shipments between the Americas and Portugal, Spain Atlantic, Gibraltar, Tangier, Madeira, Azores, Canary and Cape Verde Islands and West Africa west of Cape Town.

U. S. Coastwise voyages will come under a $6 per $100 rate instead of the old $5, and the new rate was applied also to shipments between U. S. Atlantic ports and the West Indies, east coast of Central America, Mexico and the north coast of South America.

Any cargo moving to South American Atlantic destinations south of Paramaribo from the U. S., Central America, Mexico, West Indies or the north coast of South America will come under a $7.50 rate, an increase of $2 per $100.

The reductions were to 50 cents per $100 from 75 cents on U. S. gulf coastwise voyages and to 75 cents from $1.50 on Hawaiian inter-island shipments.

Caterpillar Tractor Co

CHICAGO (AP) — Caterpillar Tractor Company reported net income of $1,127,002 or 60 cents a common share for the three months ended March 31, 1942, compared with $2,412,272 or $1.28 a common share in the like 1941 period.

Detroit Is Warned To Improve Bus And Street Car Service

DETROIT (AP)—Detroit transportation officials, confronted with the problem of providing street car and bus service for thousands of war workers in the metropolitan area, were told to find a way to meet the demand or "the Federal Government might send in a coordinator."

"And that might not be as satisfactory as a plan that you can work out yourselves," Edward A. Roberts of the Office of Defense Transportation asserted in addressing a conference of federal, state and local agencies concerned with transportation.

Adoption of the "Pontiac Plan" of sharing transportation, the use of trolley lines in place of busses wherever possible, the staggering of working hours to avoid peak rush periods were suggested by Roberts.

He added that means must be found to get workers from the metropolitan area to the Ford Motor company's big bomber plant near Ypsilanti, nearly 30 miles distant from the downtown area.

G. E. Denies Charges In Patent Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The General Electric Company continued to observe its patent pooling agreement with the Krupp Company of Germany "until Pearl Harbor," Dr. Zay Jeffries, company spokesman, testified before the Senate Patents Committee.

Under co-operation with the Nazi-dominated Company, Germany was kept informed of the use in the United States of a vital element in arms production, cemented tungsten carbide, which served as a barometer on American arms output.

Reports on the use of the vital substance was passed on to Krupp through a Swiss firm, "Pantena." It is charged the Krupp agreement resulted in limiting American use of the critical tungsten carbide material, which permits armament tools to have a cutting edge almost as hard as diamonds.

In a vigorous statement, the company yesterday made a sweeping denial of the Government's charges, presented before the Senate for three days, that General Electric, by virtue of its Krupp agreement exercised a monopolistic restriction and control on American use of tungsten carbide at artificially high prices. This case is now before the courts.

Testimony of Dr. Jeffries under cross-examination somewhat limited this denial yesterday, when he took the position that the company's objection is not so much to the actual charges as to the implication that what it was doing was criminal.

"We are charged with doing this thing unlawfully," Dr. Jeffries declared. "We did not do it unlawfully."

Senate committee counsel Creekmore Fath asked whether the Government's account of G. E.'s operation was "substantially correct but, under existing patent law, what you did is legal?"

Dr. Jeffries said that was his position.

Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, chairman of the committee asked—"So what you insist is that you were within the law?"

"That's right," Dr. Jeffries repeated.

Dr. Jeffries heads the WPB metallurgy committee as an expert on the crucial tungsten carbide, serving without pay. He receives salaries and stipends from General Electric and its subsidiaries of about $30,000.

Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho told Dr. Jeffries, "I frankly don't think your statement clears up the situation." He charged that "a rather devastating and apparently documented case has been presented by the Justice Department" and asserted Dr. Jeffries had not answered it.

Boeing Airplane

We discuss the outlook for this rapidly growing producer of famed fighting craft in Letter 13.

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The Department Store's Service

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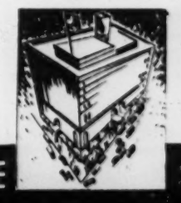

THE DEPARTMENT STORE

Serves Its Community in Many Ways

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2s 50-48 Mch	102.00	102.00	102.00
2 2¼s 54-51	108.21	108.21	108.21

New York City Bond

9 3s 80	103⅝	103	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	100	100	100
2 Allegheny 5s 49 Mod	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
19 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
13 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅜	107	107
3 Am T Fdr cv 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Am W W & E 6s '75	90⅜	90½	50½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅜	105½	105½
35 Ann Arbor 4s '95	63½	63½	63½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105½	105½
1 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108¾	108¾
26 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 AT&SFRky M 4s '65	105	105	105
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	103¾	103¼	103¼
12 Atl & Birm 4s '33	26¾	26½	26¾
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	81½	81½	81½
15 A C Line cf 4s '52	68½	68	68
5 A C Line 4½s '64	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 A C Line 5s '45	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	35½	35½	35½
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	60½	60	60
7 B&O '95 st A	30⅜	30½	30⅜
4 B&O '95 st C	35¾	35	35
16 B&O 2000 st D	30⅛	30	30
4 B&O '96 st F	30⅝	30½	30⅝
32 B&O cv '60 st	25⅛	25¼	25¼
12 B&O 4s '48	60⅛	60	60
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	52¾	52½	52½
7 B&O S W '50 st	42	42	42
4 Bang & Aroos cn 4s '51	56½	56¼	56½
8 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	56¾	56¼	56¾
9 Beth Stl 3s '60	101¼	101	101
52 Boston&Me 4½s '70	3¾	3½	3¾
7 Boston&Me 4s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Bost & NYAir Ln 4s '55	19	19	19
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	78¼	78	78¼
5 Buf R&P '57 st	37½	37½	37½
6 Buf C R&No 5s '24	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	60⅜	60	60⅜
1 Bush Term 1st 4s 60	80¾	80	80
1 Can Nat 5s 69 July	107¼	107¾	107¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	94⅝	94½	94½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
1 Carthage Adir 4s 81	52½	52½	52½
17 Celanese 3s 55	98⅝	98	98
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
16 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17¾	16⅜	16⅜
2 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	17	17	17
23 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	55¾	56
35 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	76¼	76¼
3 Cen NY Pwr 3½s 67	19½	19¼	19¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	87⅜	87	87⅜
2 C&O 4½s 92	128¼	128¼	128¼
3 C&O rfg 5½s 96 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 C&O cv 4½s 30	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77	77	77
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	70	70
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79¾	79	79¼
5 CB&Q 4s 111 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 CB&SF 4½s 89 E	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
18 CM&SP gen 4s 89	48¼	48	48
11 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40	39½	39½
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	32¾	32¾	32¾
12 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	2	2
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¼	20¼	20¼
20 Chi&NW 4s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
6 Chi&NW 3½s 87	30½	30½	30½
2 CRI&P 4½s 52	14¼	14½	14¼
9 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	27	27	27
22 CRI&P 4s 88	24¾	24¼	24¼
3 CRR&P 4s 88 reg	22	22	22
63 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¾	13¼	13¼
1 Ch I&P 2½s Adj 63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Ch&Wind 4s 52	96⅜	95¾	95¾
5 Childs Co 5s 43	44	44	44
12 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49	48½	48½
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 CCC&StL 4s St L	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	77¾	77¾	77¾
10 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77	64¾	64¾	64¾
28 Col & So 4½s 80	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	84¼	84	84
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	106	106	106
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
11 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	90	90	90
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	210¾	110¾	110¾
32 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	29	28½	28½
6 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	29	28½	28½
7 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	28	28½	28½
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57½	57½	57½
5 D&RG 4½s 46	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 D&RG 4s 36	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
8 D&RG West 5s 78	17⅛	17	17
3 Det Ed 4s 65	110¼	110½	110½
4 Det Ed 3½s 66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
1 El Paso&SW5s 65	68	68	68
56 Erie 4½s 2015	47½	47	47½
4 Erie 4s 95	92¼	92¼	92¼
51 Erie R gen 5s '75	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97¼	97¼
29 Goodrich 4½s 56	100⅜	100¼	100¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	101	101
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	95	95	95
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	85¾	85¾	85¾
7 Gt Nor 4s 46G	97½	97½	97½
10 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96⅜	96	96
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77	76¾	76¾
2 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91	91	91
6 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72	72	72
7 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52½	52¼	52¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	102	102	102
82 Hudson Col 5s82A	44⅜	43¾	43½
36 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44⅜	45
20 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12⅜	12⅜
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	44	44
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	53	53	53
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	46½	46½	46½
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47	46	46¼
12 Ill Cen 4½s 66	46	45⅜	45⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	55½	55½	55½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
24 IC&CSLNO 5s 63 A	50	49½	49½
6 IC&CSLNO 4½s 63	46¼	45½	45½
10 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101⅜	101½	101½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 62	17¾	17	17
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
20 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16	15¾	15¾
15 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26⅝	26½	26⅝
3 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104⅞	105
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	49½	48¾	48¾
3 Int T&T 5s 55	51¾	51¼	51¼
13 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	51	50¼	50¼
7 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	50½	50	50
8 K C Term 4s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Kresge Found 3s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	76	76	76
8 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	76	76	76
6 Lac Gas 5½s '62 asd	76	76	76
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	76	76	76
1 L E & West 3s '47	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	77	77	77
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	80	80	80
2 Leh Val . . Y 4½s '50	51¼	50⅝	51¼
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43¾	43	43⅝
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
26 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36⅝	36	36
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
14 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95½	95	95
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83	83	83
1 Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
4 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	84	84	84
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 49	46	46	46
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 49	46	46	46
6 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65½	65	65½
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65½	65	65½
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12	11½	11¾
55 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	39	38	38
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20¾	19¾	19¾
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	33¼	33¼	33¼
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41¾	41¼	41¾
25 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¾	31	31
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
44 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29½	28¾	28¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29½	29¼	29¼
35 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29½	29	29¼
16 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29⅜	29	29
5 Monongha Ry 3¼s 66	100	100	100
8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1 Mo Pac 1st 4s 2020	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104¼	104¼
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39	38½	39
15 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39½	39½
6 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118¾	118½	118¾
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	71½	71½	71½
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 N O Pu Su 5s 52 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 N O Pub Sr 5s 55 B	107	106¾	106¾
7 N Orl Term 4s 53	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	47¼	47¼	47¼
8 NY&GreenwdL5s46	76¾	76½	76½
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54⅜	53¾	53¾
48 NYC 4½s 2013A	49¼	49	49
2 NYC2cn 4s 98	51	52½	52½
13 NYC cv 3½s 52	55⅞	55½	55½
15 NY Chi&StL 5½s74A	81	80¾	80¾
13 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66⅞	66¾	66¾
5 NYChi&StL 3½s 47	99½	99½	99½
3 NY Dock cv 5s 43	79	79	79
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60	60	60
1 NY Edis 3½s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39¼	38½	39¼
34 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	37½	37¾
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	33	32¾	32¾
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	31	31	31
2 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6½	6½	6½
1 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 NY Pow 3½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 NYS&W rfg 5s 37	31½	31¼	31½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
40 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	65	63¾	63¾
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102⅝	102¾	102¾
1 Nor Pac 5s cv 2014	23	23	23
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
32 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27½	27¼	27¼
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 PCC & SL 5s 70 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	61¼	61¼	61¼
5 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	61¼	61¼	61¼
23 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Portl Gen Elec 4½s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Read 4½s 97 A	79½	79½	79½
5 Read 4½s 97 B	79¾	79¼	79¼
21 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75	75	75
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	99	99	99
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Repblic Steel 4½s 56	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
49 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	49	48¾	49
15 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	20¼	20¼	20¼
20 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	72¾	72¼	72¼
8 StLIPeoNW 5s48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 St L S F 5s 50 B	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 St L S F 4½s 78	16½	16	16
53 St L S F 4s 50 A	15¾	15¼	15¼
2 St L S F 4s 50A ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
14 St L SW 5s 52	48	47¾	47¾
12 St L SW rfg 5s 90	25¾	25¼	25¼
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Seab A Lne 4s 45	9¾	9¾	9¾
40 S A L 5s 45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
27 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15½	15	15
18 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¾	7½	7½
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	67	67
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57½	57½	57½
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57½	57½	57½
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	53¼	53¾
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	75	74¾	74¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	7½	7½	7½
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	108¾	108¾
1 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	112	112	112
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105¼	105	105¼
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	95	94½	94½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	112	112
5 Panhandle EPL 3s '60	101¼	101¼	101⅜
1 Pen Co 4s '63	102	102	102
9 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	102¼	102¼	102½
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108½	108½
14 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102	102	102
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90¼	90¼	90¼
13 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	99	98½	98½
1 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	99	99	99
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
2 Pen R 3¼s '52	85	85	85
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	71	71	71
9 Pere Marq 4½s '80	62¼	62⅛	62⅛
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	63	63	63
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Phila Co 4¼s '61	94½	94	94
1 Phil Elec 3⅜s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Ph Read C&I rev 6s '49	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4½ 56ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Sea All Fla 6s 35Bct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	101	101	101
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54	53¼	53¼
83 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅝	53	53
81 So Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53½	53¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
40 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69¾	69	69¼
35 So Pac ct 4s 49	63	62¾	62¾
38 So Pac 2½s 46	84⅝	8584½	84½
26 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55½	55	55
6 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85¾	85½	85½
90 So Pac 4s 56	90	89¾	89¾
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	85	85	85
23 South Ry gen 4s 56	66¼	66	66
3 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	110½	110½	110½
5 Spok Int Tel 4½s 2013A	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109½	109½	109½
3 T RR A StL 4s 53	110	110	110
17 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	105½	105½	105½
4 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	66¾	66¾	66¾
7 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	67¼	66¾	66¾
3 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	66½	66½	66½
1 Tex P MP Ter 5½s 64	103	103	103
20 Third Ave aj 5s 60	12¾	12¼	12¼
2 Third Ave 4s 60	49½	49½	49½
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	104	104	104
4 Un Pac 3½s 71	98½	98½	98½
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	98½	98½	98½
11 Unit Drug 5s 53	92¼	91½	92¼
10 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	94¾	94½	94½
18 Utah P&L 5s 44	95½	94½	94½
5 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85½	85½	85½
2 Wabash 5s 80 asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
55 Wabash 5s 76 asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
34 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	35⅜	35¼	35¼
4 Wabash 4s 81 wi	45½	45½	45½
1 Wabash 4s 71 wi	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	96	96	96
5 Warren Bros 5s 47	97¾	97	97¼
1 Wash Ry 3½s 2000	37½	37½	37½
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	97¾	97¾	97¾
21 Westn Md 4s 52	90	90	90
3 WNYJs gen 4s 43	102½	102½	102½
12 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28	28	28
10 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28	28	28
4 Western Un 5s 51	85¼	85½	85½
17 Western Un 4½s 50	85¼	85¼	85¼
8 Westinghse Elec 5s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92½	92½	92½
2 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103	103	103
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17¾	17¾	17¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	12½	12½	12½
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
2 Argentine 4½s 48	88¼	88	88¼
2 Australia 4½s 56	81	81	81
5 Brazil 8s '41	31½	31½	31½
5 Brazil 6½s '26-57	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Brisbane 5s '58	51½	51½	51½
1 Buen A 4¾s '57	49¼	49	49
2 Canada 4s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Chile MtBk6½s '57asd	13¾	13½	13½
2 Chile 6s '60	15½	15½	15½
4 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	14¾	14¼	14¼
2 Chile 6s '62 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Chile 6s '63 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Copenhag 5s '52	21½	20½	20½
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	19½	19½	19½
6 Sordoba Pr 7s '42	98½	98½	98½
120 Cuba 4½s 1977	79¾	78½	79¼
2 Denmark 5½s 55	28½	28½	28½
4 Denmark 4½s 62	28	28	28
1 Dom 5½s 42	71	71	71
10 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext	69	69	69
4 Finland 6s 45	71	71	71
5 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 Panama 5s63A st asd	59½	59	59½
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	12¾	12¾	12¾
14 Peru 7s 59	13¾	13¾	13¾
8 Peru 1st 6s 60	10¾	10½	10½
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¼	12¼	12¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	13½	13½	13½
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	55¾	55¾	55¾
5 Urug ai 3¾s 4s 4¼s79	54	54	54
2 Urug 3½s 84	42	42	42

Total today 3,924,000; previous day 5,-704,300; week ago 6,820,500; year ago 5,-890,700; two years ago 5,678,900; Jan 1 to date 744,128,450; year ago 703,056,400; two years ago 523,132,380.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Per-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Alpha Port Cem	25c	Q	June 25	June 1
Am Barge Line	25c		May 1	Apr. 20
Am Gen Cp $3 pf	75c	Q	June 1	May 15
do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	June 1	May 15
Do $2 pf	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Bendix Aviat	$1		June 1	May 8
BlueRCp,Ltd 5cpf	62½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Can Dry G Ale 4s	50		June 10	May 22
Can Inv Fd Led (spl)	4c		May 1	Apr. 15
do (ord)	4c		May 1	Apr. 15
Conn Lt & Pow $2.20 pf	55c	Q	June 1	May 5
pf	60c	Q	June 1	May 5
Cook Paint & Var do pf	20c 1l	Q	June 1	May 20
Employs Cas Co (Dal)	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Faber Coe & Gregg pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Fed Bake Shops	25c		June 30	June 13
Do 5 pf	75c	S	June 30	June 13
Fruehauf Trailer	35c		June 1	May 20
Do 5 cum cv pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 20
Goshen & Deck R	40c	A	Apr. 20	Apr. 14
Granby C Min S & Pw Ltd	15c	Q	June 1	May 15
Kings Co Tr	$20	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Nation Wide Sec B	3c		May 1	Apr. 15
Nat Lead pf A	$1.75	Q	June 15	May 29
Occidental Insur Co	30c	Q	May 15	May 5
Owens-Ill Glass	50c		May 15	Apr. 29
Passaic & Del Ext Rr	$2	S	May 1	Apr. 1
Seaboard O (Del.)	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Signode Stl Strap	25c		May 1	Apr. 27
Do $2.50 pf	62½c		May 1	Apr. 27
Stand Equi Corp	10c	May	1	Apr. 21
Strawbridge & Clothier 6 pr pf A	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Vanadium Corp of Am	25c		May 4	Apr. 27
Vulcan Detin Co	$1.50		June 20	June 10
Do	$1.50		Sep. 10	Sep. 9
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 20	July 10
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Weston Elec Inst	50c		June 10	May 27
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry Co 4 pr li	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Do 5½ cv pf	$1.37½	Q	May 1	Apr. 25

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Standard Engineering	8⅛	9⅛
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	11¼
American Hardware Co	18¾	20¾
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	--
American Wringer Co	3	6
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¾	--
Appleton Company	38¼	--
Appleton Company 7 pf	107½	--
Arnold Print Works	2	2⅞

All-American Defense Covers Land, Sea, Air

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP) — The Inter-American Defense Board, completing organization for its task of planning protection of the Western Hemisphere, agreed yesterday to form three separate committees for land, sea and air defense of the New World.

Each of the 21 American republics is entitled to representation on each committee.

The Board, meeting in secret session for the third time since it was organized March 30 under a resolution unanimously approved at the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers last January, adopted its governing regulations during a lengthy conference today.

The land, sea and air defense committees will meet separately but will report their recommendations to the entire Board.

The Board adopted a resolution that included a statement of purpose declaring the Board's job is "to study and to recommend to the Governments of the American republics the measures necessary for the defense of the Continent." The members agreed to meet steadily in Washington and to "constitute an autonomous international organization."

An unusual situation arose as the Board voted on a motion to adopt its new regulations. Maj. Gen. Arturo Espinosa of Chile moved that the regulations be accepted in entirety. Ten members voted in favor: ten against.

Capt. Octavio Sacasa, 25, youngest Board member and the only delegate representing two nations, used one of his two votes to break the tie. Captain Sacasa, who represents both his own Nicaragua and who is special envoy for Costa Rica, indicated that both his votes were in the affirmative.

The Board elected a press committee. All Board business, because of its military and naval nature, is secret. However, three men were named to cat in an advisory capacity on releasing news that would not be "detrimental to Hemisphere defense." Elected were:

Col. Augustin Alban of Ecuador, Col. Jose Augusto Padilla of Honduras and Vice-Admiral Alfred W. Johnson of the United States.

Prisoner of War Supply Service British Plan

NEW YORK (CBS)—Britain's new War Minister, Sir James Grigg, in a statement in the House of Commons yesterday about the British Red Cross Society, said that detailed plans had been made to establish a prisoner of war supply service in the Far East, according to the British Broadcasting Company.

He was reported to have added that nothing could be done until the Japanese authorities gave their consent, which they had not so far done.

According to the Swiss Radio the Japanese Government has agreed to apply the Prisoners of War Convention and to give information about Allied prisoners of war in Japanese hands and, as far as possible, about civilian internees, BBC said.

Curtiss-Wright In Labor Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Charges that the Curtiss-Wright Corporation initiated, dominated and financed a company union and discriminated against American Federation of Labor members were made in a complaint by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, yesterday. April 30 was the date fixed for hearing on the complaint.

The company, the complaint said, acted unfairly toward members of Lodge 703 of the International Association of Machinists which conducted a seven-day strike at two big New Jersey propellor plants of the company last August. The A. F. of L. called the strike chiefly in protest against what it said were unfair labor practices.

Mrs. Herrick's complaint alleged that the company had "vilified, disparaged and expressed disapproval" of the A. F. of L. union, questioned workers about their union affiliation, spied upon union members and used occupational deferment provisions of the Selective Service Act as a weapon to discourage workers from union activity.

The company union, called Propeller Craft, and the company signed a "no strike" contract providing for wage increases of 5 to 13 cents an hour for all employees on Feb. 24 last.

The Company refused to make a statement on the Labor Board charges when reached by telephone today.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

PECANS

WILL ship prepaid 10 lbs. big, beautiful, medium shell Pecans anywhere in U. S. east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. BAILEY'S TOURIST HOME, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEF, willing to go anywhere; 8 yrs. Principia, 15 yrs. Univ. Wis.; grad. Amer. Rest. Inst.; Protestant; colored. Mr. Carson Gulley, Van Hise Hall, Madison, Wis.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—7 rooms, 3 baths, storage room; garage; oil burner, copper screens; 110 frontage; no brokers; open week days; $6,500 above $11,800 mortgage. Bronxville 2-3933.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 **GILES** Cambridge, Mass.

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Real Estate Advertisements
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE WANTED

TO LEASE with option, small farm, Massachusetts or southern New Hampshire; adults; Christian Scientists. Box A-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., West Bronx, 2333 Loring Place—4½-5 sunny; convenient Eleventh Church; opposite park; select tenancy; $45 up.

SUBLET May-November, completely furnished 4-room apartment; 10 minutes from Park St.; restricted; references required; adults only; $75. Tel. Kenmore 6291.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LARGE, SPACIOUS apartment, unfurnished; excellent location; 5 master bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 servants' rooms with bath, exceptionally large drawing room, library and large reception hall. Call North 1196.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 357 West 55th St. (6K)—Sublet May-Oct.: living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchen; every convenience; all transportation.

N. Y. C., 160 E. 48th St. (10-L)—Modern, charmingly furnished, complete 3 rooms, 5 closets; quiet, cool. (service). See renting agent.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th St.—Pleasant Washington Square section near express stations and subways; 6-7 rooms, elevator; $105-$130; restricted. You'll be comfortable, quiet and happy here.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—Beautiful Back Bay apartment, 6 rooms, furnished; 2 baths; $125; sublet till October; references required. Tel. Kenmore 6669.

HOUSES TO LET

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., 52 Arleigh Road, Kensington — Artist's home for lease: 10 rooms, 4 baths, paved terrace; oil burner; privilege swimming pool and tennis courts. Apply on premises or Edgar Storm's Office, Middle Neck Road.

FOR SALE OR RENT

DESIRABLE SHORE PROPERTY
For Sale or Rent on Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., 5 masters bedrooms with baths, 2 sleeping porches; more than 400 ft. of beach. Apply on premises, MRS. CHRISTY PAYNE, Saddle Rock Road.

STORES TO LET

N. Y. C., Bronx, 150 W. Fordham Road—Large corner store, heated; formerly occupied by Daniel Reeves, 17 years; $125.

SUMMER PROPERTY

NORTH SHORE—10-room house, sun decks, three baths, oil heat, maximum privacy; 10-acre tract, directly on water, unexcelled sea view; swimming, boating, fishing; easy commuting distance to Boston, excellent train service; owner anticipating military service, will rent for summer at sacrifice to desirable party. Write Box C-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Ken. 5336.

MOVING AND STORAGE

Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TAlbot 2400.

WANTED—Return load from Washington, D. C. or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3388

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CHEERFUL view room suitable elderly couple, semi-private bath, excellent meals. Tel. Wa. 8-0103 (Apt. 9-C). 611 W. 158th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 345 Com. Ave., S. 4—Large, airy room, opp. bath; quiet, refined atmosphere; breakfast facilities; moderate; ref. ex. Com. 0436.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 51 Hereford St.—$6-$7; kitchen privileges; women only; 1 block from Massachusetts Station. Call Com. 8486.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.25 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.50 to $4.50
29th Year. Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. CITY, 415 Central Park West (101st St.)—Large corner room or studio, private bath, radio; beautiful Park view; meals optional; refined family; phone MOrningside 2-7000.

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11 St.—Quiet, harmonious homelike; running water, near bath, first floor; convenient church, transportation; references. Gramercy 7-8402. DeCAMP.

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West—Pleasant single room, facing park; $5.50; near church, transportation. Phone AC. 2-2658 (Apt. 4-N).

N. Y. C., Riverview Studios—Neatly furnished; kitchen privileges, Frigidaire, concealed wash basins; $6 up. Apt. 2 N, 214 Riverside Dr. (94th).

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; quiet; every convenience; all transportations; near church. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th—Large, light, airy room; 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges. After 2 (CI 7-6300); 14-A.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 98th St.—Exceptional; pleasant corner room, two windows; private bath; quiet, refined home. (Apt. 7A).

N. Y. C., 540 West 136th St. (Apt. 64)—Large room, light, quiet, clean; price $5. Phone AU 3-4426.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, good food; 3 baths; beautiful surroundings, loving hospitality, restricted; $14; booklet; open all year. FulleRest, Wellsboro, Pa.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

FARM OR COUNTRY HOME (with Christian Scientist) wanted for young man needing special care and attention—within 500 miles of N. Y. City; reply in detail. Write Box L-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 749 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8929.

HELP WANTED

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Organist and soloist, Christian Scientists preferred. Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ninth St. and Prospect Avenue.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL Houseworker, four room apt. in Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; sleep out; all adults; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box Z-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS, exper., salary and com., steady employment. Edna's Beauty Shop, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale, Mass. Par 7582, eves Bli 1396.

MAID, colored, with reference; sleep in; cook-housework; no laundry. 80 Clarendon Place, Hackensack, New Jersey. Hack. 2-5198.

REFINED woman with executive ability, to have care and management of home of retired business woman; wonderful opportunity. Box A-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN or girl for upstairs work and care of little girl 3 years; must be very neat, have very good disposition and love children; must be Protestant, live in the country; either colored or white; Christian Scientist preferred. Box B-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

YOUNG, fast-growing concern, business systems and equipment, serving all industries, needs energetic representative who will be given training, supervision; good future; exp. not necessary; small expense salary and commission. Write E. C. Klumpp, 35 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING man; retail store, sales promotion, copy, layout and show cards; one man department; free from draft; N. Y. C. or Queens preferred. Write Box F-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUDITNONS

FIRST CHURCH of Christ, Scientist, Westfield, N. J. Auditions to be held April 22, 1942. For soloist and organist. Apply Music Committee, 422 E. Broad St.

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USED AND NEW auto parts and accessories. Complete machine shop service. Official "Carter Carburetor" sales and service. Brake Drums Refaced. AUTO SAVE YARD, INC., 1803 River Street, HYD. 0024.

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PARAMOUNT CYCLE & SUPPLY CO.
Wholesale — New — Retail
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CAMERAS Try our DEVELOPING and PRINTING. Work done in our own finishing plant. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston. LIB. 7142.

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ONE of New York's leading wholesale furriers with extra storage space will store your fur coat for $1 including $100 insurance, protected by a five million dollar company. Increased valuation slightly higher. No pick up or delivery—bring your coat direct to our wholesale showroom and save. Guaranteed cleaning with furriers' sawdust process, $5. Remodeling and repairing at low factory rates. Seymour S. Green Furs, Inc., 131 West 30th Street, New York, third floor, right in the heart of the wholesale fur market.

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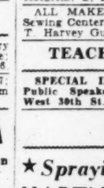

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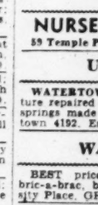

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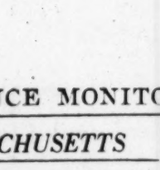

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They fit and wear well and worth it $6
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Quality—Service—Dependability
TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
Due to added cost of operation it is necessary for us to increase our rates.

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

CONCORD

New Spring Merchandise
"Kayser Gloves," No-Mend Stockings, New Spring Dresses, Hats, Gabardine Shoes.
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord 371-W

Premier Vacuum Cleaners, floor, hand and cylinder types, from $17.95 to $49.95
20 in stock. No more available.
MacRAE COMPANY
6 Walden Street Concord 707

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

F. H. Lane Company
To pocket a substantial saving and still enjoy top quality, wear
Clipper Craft Clothes
Suits and Topcoats, $30 and $35
Boys' attire in generous variety, pleasing prices

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

WILBUR COON SHOES
For hard to Fit Feet
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main Street, Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3693
Quick, Friendly Service

Put Your FUR COAT in Our Safe Fur Storage
WILSON'S

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

FIRST AID for housewives busy with Spring Cleaning
Send rugs, curtains, drapes, bedspreads, blankets to the Individual.
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers—Dry Cleaners—Rug Shampooers

HOLYOKE

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Store Your Furs
in
Cherry & Webb's
Dry Cold Certified Vaults
Telephone 25251

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
19 Amesbury Street Andover 234
TEL. LAWRENCE 6167

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
Native Chicken and Fowl
Choice Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
1751 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue Lex. 0064

Buy and use moth preparations now and save your clothes later.
BUY SAVINGS BONDS

MASSACHUSETTS

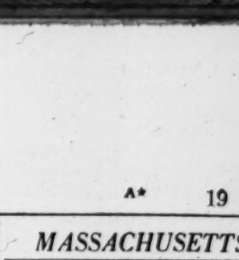
LEXINGTON
(Continued)

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Face of Rump Roast ..... lb. 39c
Boneless Chuck Pot Roast ..... lb. 31c
Fresh Asparagus and Strawberries at Reasonable Prices

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9743 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special
Stoneface Topcoats $38.50
Special
Alpadora Topcoats $29.50
Sold Only by
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.
LOWELL



Slip Covers and Draperies
Made to Order
Charming new colors and patterns for your selection. All work carefully tailored.
Florence Nesmith
138 Market St. Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.
106 Years of Progress
Celebrating Our 106th Birthday with Store-Wide Sale

Store Your Furs in Cherry & Webb's
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
LOWELL 7661

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Distinctive
STYLE and QUALITY
in
HOME FURNISHINGS
Six large floors of modern or period furniture.
All Moderately Priced.
Hill Welch Co.
Willow Street

New Cotton
HOUSECOATS
Of Striking Spring Prints. Fine quality crepe and printed broadcloth that launder so beautifully. The crepes require no ironing.
Sizes 12 to 20—38 to 52—$2.98 and $3.98
Goddard Bros
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3237

OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE
The Service That Satisfies
M. E. YORK and SONS
106 Chestnut Street Lv. 3-6290

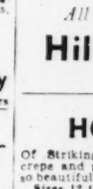
SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Lv. 2-3400
Get the RED ARROW TELEX number from us!

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Practical Gifts for the Bride
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum St.

HUTCHINSON'S
109th Anniversary Sale now in Progress. Specials in all Six Departments
49 MUNROE STREET

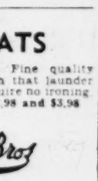
MALDEN

ANNETTE'S BEAUTY SALON



Offers the NEW "ALERT" CUT and PERMANENT
A flatteringly young mass of soft, lustrous curls. Easy to keep—just dash your comb through it.
Permanent Waves, $3 to $12.50
Complete Beauty Culture No Tipping
Room 415, 6 Pleasant Street Mal. 3616

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty



Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

STRAND JEWELRY CO.
218 Pleasant Street Tel. 1522-W
All Kinds of Watch and JEWELRY REPAIRING
Done on the Premises
We buy and sell jewelry of all descriptions
Two doors from the Strand Theater

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS

- DUAL OVEN RANGES
- GAS RANGES
- OIL RANGES
- OIL HEATERS
- RANGE OIL BURNERS
- EASY TERMS OF COURSE

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

CheckMaster
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE
A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE EVER REQUIRED
ONLY CHARGE 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED
THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C. MALDEN, MASS.

It's time to consider your
SPRING PERMANENT
Make your appointment now.
Farel Destin Products
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 Pleasant Street MAL. 0465-W

Batteries Recharged in the car. Half-Hour Service. No Rental Cost. Ask about our Allen half-hour Unitron.

J. R. SHEPHERD
Jenney Gasoline
311 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
140 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0500

MARLBORO

COAL and COKE
Range and Fuel Oils
MARLBOROUGH COAL CO.
Tel. 372-373 191B Main St., Marlboro

Visit **Riseberg's** *Marlboro or Milford Stores for your entire Spring Wardrobe*
194 Main Street Marlboro

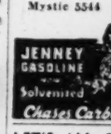
MEDFORD

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue



Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

MELROSE

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

Garden Supplies Fertilizer
Carmote Paint
Housewares Screening
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R. 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000 RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
Ask for our Weekly List

NEW BEDFORD

New Bedford, Mass.
STAR STORE
Shop Saturday for the HOLIDAY
Store Closed Monday, April 20

Gulf Hill Dairy — Gulf Hill Parlors
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
896 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass. So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday, Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8052

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton 433 CENTRE ST. LAS. 6081
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street BEA. 2092

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE PAINTS
HARDWARE
Garden Supplies
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 Beacon Street, Big. 4000

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER
(Continued)

FUEL OILS
COKE • COAL
Oil Burner Service
LUTHER PAUL CO.
BIG. 0590-0591

MISS and MRS. APPAREL SHOP
Dresses—Coats—Sportswear
Holeproof Hosiery
Mary Barron Slips
NEWTON'S
843 Beacon St. 4 doors from S. S. Pierce

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre Street BIG. 4240
Frost Kist PEAS, pkg. 22c, 2 pkgs. 41c
Local Eggs ..... doz. 39c
Rib Lamb Chops ..... lb. 25c
Spring Ducklings ..... lb. 25c

Arrow Cosmetics
All Your Favorite Toiletries
Chen Yu Enamels--Du Barry Cosmetics
839 Beacon Street LAS. 6230

RAYON SHEER DRESSES
STYLED BY QUEEN MAKE
12 to 42
Bond's Convenience Shop
Bray Block Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO., Inc.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
FENCING
All Types
Lumber for Repairing

NEWTON—Auburndale

LE BARON HARDWARE CO.
Cor. Lexington St. and Commonwealth Ave.
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Glass, Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, Brushes
VEGETABLE SEEDS for VICTORY GARDENS

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

C. F. EDDY CO.
ESTABLISHED 1830
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
Certified Meter Service
Telephone Us a Trial Order Today
LAS. 6800

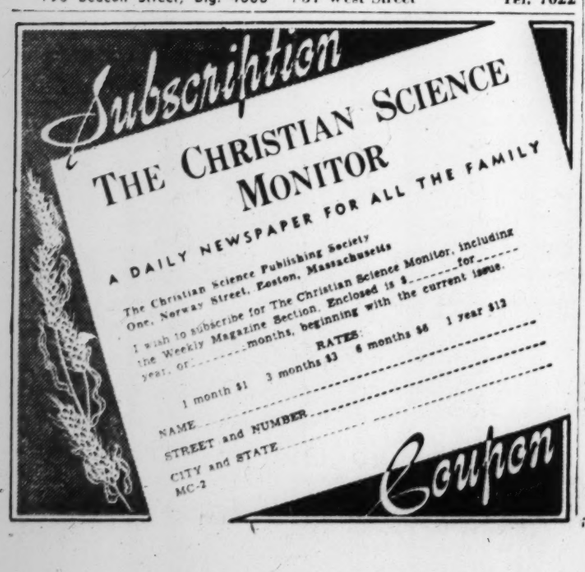
PITTSFIELD

New Spring Styles
Shoe Comfort and Style for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Cakes
Delicious
Raisin Bread
Pies and Cookies
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North Street

Try Our New
FEATHER CUT
Get your Spring Permanent now
Wendell Beauty Salon
37 West Street Tel. 7022


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts H. S. Babbitt

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUINCY FUR SHOP
GRA. 8569
For Unexcelled
FUR STORAGE
AT ONLY 2%
BONDED
VAULTS ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS
1249 Hancock Street

How Long Can You Run Your Car!
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Bln 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
53 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

New England's Finest Model Supply House
Airplanes—Boats—Trains—Race Cars
Miniature Gasoline Engines—Lionel Trains
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 Revere Road, Quincy
38 Chauncy Street, Boston

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1037 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT. MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
LOWEST EVERYDAY PRICES
on all nationally famous brands!
Never knowingly undersold on quality.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers by **PAGE**
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

MASSACHUSETTS

WAKEFIELD

Have You Tried Our
Homogenized Milk?
Customers prefer it.
1. No mixing necessary
2. Improves texture of food
3. Quicker to serve
4. Easily digested

Through our homogenizing process the cream
is *evenly thoroughly permanently*
distributed throughout the milk.
C. W. Spear Milk Co.
37 Central St., Wakefield CRY. 0610

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

SUNOCO MOTOR OIL NO HARD CARBON
General Tires and Batteries
TAVERN SQUARE SERVICE STATION
MILROY JOHNSTON, Prop.
305 WESTON STREET WAL. 4353

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

AN ADDED SERVICE FREE!
We deliver milk in cream top bottles
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. WAT 3818

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

Star Market Co.
First of the Season
Genuine Spring
1942 YOUNG LAMB
A real delicacy for springtime menus
DELIVERY SERVICE

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640

WINCHESTER

PIKE'S SERVICE
JOHN PIKE, Prop.
Let us keep your car in condition for longer use. Dependable, complete repairing and cheerful service. Fair prices.
674 Main St., Winchester Tel. Win. 1157

FITZGERALD CLEANSERS
Particular Cleansing for Discriminating People
Cold Storage 2%
959 Main St., Winchester Tel. 2350

WINTHROP

W. J. CHISHOLM JR.
INSURANCE
87 Kilby Street Boston, Mass. Liberty 7225
22 Pico Avenue Winthrop, Mass. Ocean 2655

WINTHROP STORAGE
JOHN HENRY
Movers and Packers
Winthrop, Mass. Ocean 0151-1491

WORCESTER

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

Fruit-of-the-Loom
Fine Percales, 33c yard
Fashion Prints in more than 150 patterns. Tested for fast color.
Exclusively at
SLOCUM'S 416 Main St. Second Floor

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS WANTED

WANTED—Small unfurnished flat, Guildford or near—or part house. Box W-1670, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING. 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 3 gns. MRS. CHAMPION. Worthing 2717

POST VACANT

SUNNINGDALE—Nurse over military age for old gentleman; comfortable home; particulars on application, Mrs. Mappin, Priory Road, Sunningdale, Berks.

SURREY—Help, above military age, wanted for small house, two in family. MRS. VIGORS, Newnhams, West End Grove, Farnham.

PRINTING

B. H. VOS will give his personal attention to all Printing and Stationery Orders given to his firm THE BYRON PRESS, 3, Brickfields, Harrow. Phone Byron 3549

ROOMS TO LET

EWELL, SURREY—Unfurnished room to let in lady's home (suit business lady); 3 mins. station, 25 mins. Victoria; meals arranged. Box W-1668, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

England

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate St. (Tel. Bath 4865)
9 and 9a, Charles St. (Tel. Bath 3784)
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality

BIRMINGHAM

Summer Frocks by 'Chesro'
in Linen and Lystav
designed in sizes to suit all figures—Attractive range in Summer shades.
See Window for Special Display.
S. N. Cooke, Ltd., 20, New St., Birmingham
Also at 18 Wood St., Stratford-on-Avon
31 High St., Shrewsbury
12 Pier St., Aberystwyth

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—

BRIGHTON	HAILSHAM
HASTINGS	BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE	WEYMOUTH
LEWES	BATH
YEOVIL	WINCHESTER

TYRES
SAVE PURCHASE TAX
HAVE YOUR OLD TYRES REBUILT
PLENTY OF TYRES
Consignments Arriving Daily
W. A. M. TYRE CO.
29, Ashley Road, Boscombe Tel. 2258
18, Queen Street Weymouth
43, Leigh Road Wimborne

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio
Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
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Crossword Quiz Answers

P	U	L	H	A	M			P	I	G	E	O	N	
A	S	I	A		A			R		A	L	T	O	
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E	R	M	I	N	E			S	E	I	N	E	R	

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES

BRITISH SUBMARINES ARE PAINTED THE COLORS OF THE WATER IN WHICH THEY OPERATE: MEDITERRANEAN—Gray, ATLANTIC—Blue, CHINA SEA—Black

IT'S A FACT EVERY FOURTH WORKER IN THE U.S. IS WORKING IN INDUSTRIES WHICH DID NOT EXIST 40 YEARS AGO

ELEPHANTS ARE GOOD SWIMMERS AND CAN BREATHE WHILE UNDER WATER, USING THEIR TRUNKS LIKE PERISCOPES

K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How Machine Guns Reload Automatically?

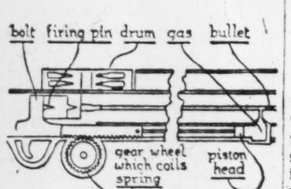
H. L., of Wellesley Hills, Mass., writes asking how machine guns work.

Machine guns are small caliber automatically reloading weapons. A submachine gun is a magazine-fed weapon usually held in both hands and fired from the waist.

The ammunition supply may be contained in a clip or case, a drum, or a belt (a narrow strip of cloth in the loops of which several hundred cartridges may be held). The magazines (of the clip or drum type) used in submachine guns hold 20 to 50 rounds of ammunition, usually of the .45 caliber pistol type. The ordinary light machine gun fires .30 caliber ammunition.

Machine guns may be classified according to the means employed to accomplish the automatic reloading: (1) those using the energy of the recoil to unlock and cock the action, eject the empty shell, and compress a spring, the spring furnishing the power (after the pressure of the recoil has vanished) to reload and fire the gun; and (2) those using part of the gases of each exploding cartridge to accomplish the automatic reloading and firing.

In the gas-operated type, the first cartridge must be fired by pulling the trigger as in an ordinary rifle. The gas from this exploding cartridge, however, is diverted through a hole in the gun barrel into a cylinder containing a piston. The gas presses against the head of the piston and drives it back. A toothed rack is attached to the end of the piston, and this rack turns a cog wheel which, in turn,



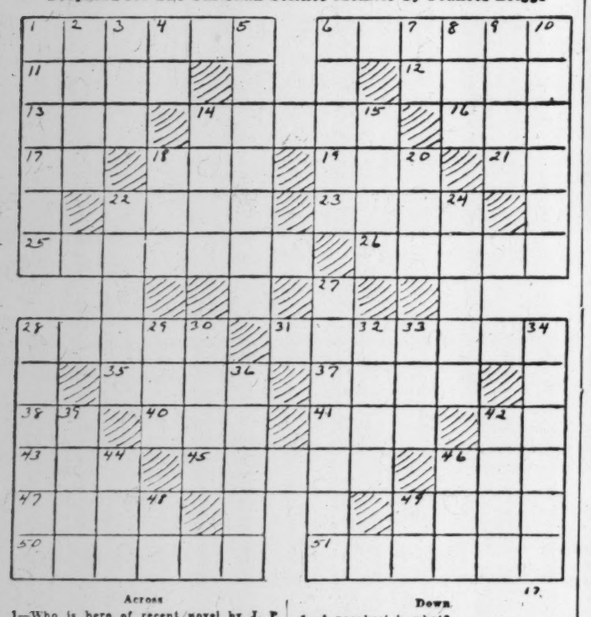
SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH OF GAS-OPERATED MACHINE GUN ACTION

winds up a powerful spring. The movement of the piston also extracts and ejects the cartridge case and places a fresh cartridge in readiness for insertion into the chamber. As the bullet leaves the barrel, the gas pressure is relieved and the spring thrusts the piston forward again, during which movement the bolt (fastened to the piston) pushes the fresh cartridge into the chamber. Also as the piston moves forward, locking devices lock the bolt to the breach, sealing the breach. This is accomplished just before the striker, also carried on the piston, fires the new cartridge, whose gases start the chain of automatic operations anew.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is hero of recent novel by J. P. Marquand?
6—What bird may be trained to return home from a distance?
11—On what continent do the Tungus dwell?
12—What is Annina's singing voice in "Der Rosenkavalier"?
13—What color predominates in Swiss flag?
14—In Keats's poem, what is said to have a golden tongue?
16—Melody.
17—Road (abbr.).
18—A valise is what?
19—What Swedish river flows into Gulf of Bothnia?
21—Senior (abbr.).
22—What is a commercial city of Maine?
23—What goddess was not invited to wedding of Peleus and Thetis?
25—Who was a famous American writer and naturalist?
26—What is given name of Mr. Taylor, American composer and critic?
28—What do you call a native of Salonika?
31—Ballerinas are what?
35—What is a long, low, stony ridge?
37—What is color of certain horses?
38—Concerning.
40—What is a rocky pinnacle or peak?
41—A candle is often called what?
42—Article.
43—Slender stick or pole.
45—What is a young pigeon called?
46—What is a two-toed, hoofed mammal domesticated for its flesh?
47—What is another name for the cluster bean?
49—What is hoop or band forming tread of a vehicle wheel?
50—A species of weasel.
51—What is any of numerous small silvery fresh-water American fishes?

Down

1—A parakeet is what?
2—Second-hand.
3—What is a movable cover?
4—What exclamation expresses a sudden perception of surprise?
5—Who wrote "The Moon and Sixpence"?
6—What is combined with "Prejudice" in a Jane Austen novel?
7—In what State of U. S. is the Altamaha River (abbr.)?
8—What is highest note of gamut?
9—What was first name of Mr. Skinner, American actor?
10—Who is author of "Certain People of Importance"?
14—What is one of a pair of objects?
15—What is an implement for raising a nap on cloth?
18—Any tribunal is what?
20—To be situated.
22—A breed of dog.
24—Boots in story of Hop-o'-My-Thumb transversed how many leagues in a stride?
27—Contrary miss of the nursery rhyme had what (pl.)?
28—What was Admiral Dewey's first name?
29—To consume.
30—What is any boldly projecting sculptured ornament?
32—What is French for "black"?
33—What headgear was worn by Fortunatus?
34—Sophie Braslau gained fame as what?
36—What is a private carriage road leading to a residence?
39—How many acts in Verdi's "Othello"?
42—What is a river of England which flows to the Ouse?
44—A millpond is what?
46—Bolt.
48—Which State of U. S. is smallest in area (abbr.)?
49—Palm lily is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Drink waters out of thine own cistern, and running waters out of thine own well.—PROV. 4:15

Daily Anecdote

A Pay Revision

Part of the tribulations of Colonel Goethals while supervising the building of the Panama Canal were the numerous visitors from back home who came to investigate the progress of the great undertaking. One day two Congressmen, short on knowledge of engineering but long on curiosity and officiousness, descended upon the scene with the obvious intention of delving into every aspect of the vast project.

Coming on the home of the chief engineer one day, one of the legislators said to the other, "Let's go in and see how he lives."

After a most minute inspection of the house, attended by questions without end, they inquired the cost of the building. Goethals named the amount. They then asked if the quality of the houses were apportioned to the salary each worker received, and were told "Yes."

"Then," remarked one of the Congressmen, "if we were down here working on the Canal we would each get a house half as good as this, the house of a $7,500 man."

"Oh, no," replied Goethals, "if you were working HERE you would not be getting $7,500."

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The proposals to limit war profits to 6 per cent will strike a responsive chord in many an American breast. There are plenty of nice people to whom this war is bringing no per cent whatever.

Ryan in Boston Herald: The difference is that the mail now franked by soldier boys will not find its way as rapidly into waste baskets as the kind we've been accustomed to getting from Washington.

Rhodes Scholarships

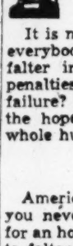
The American Rhodes Scholarships were suspended by the Rhodes trustees in 1939 and no elections have been held since.

Little Chauncey

"Please don't rush me—I'll think of one in a minute!"

Guarding Good Will

"During the depression, the man who shined your shoes would thank you for a nickel tip. The pullman porter and cab driver would grin most cheerfully at the prospect of even the smallest gratuity. Retail store sales people showed an alertness and eagerness to serve not apparent in better times. It must not be forgotten that the most precious and most perishable asset of any business is its good will. Although most companies cultivate such good will through quality products, service and advertising, yet a little thing like a contact with one discourteous sales person may upset the whole apple cart. Is it not possible that a cordial, helpful spirit may help sustain an up-trend just as effectively as it helped to stem a slump? If, under the pressure of more volume sales people may have to disappoint buyers more often than they used to, there will be less resentment of the denial if it is presented with a smile."—Linoleum Logic.



Our War Effort

It is my job, it is your job, it is everybody's job, and if we fail or falter in this sacred task, what penalties shall we pay for that failure? Bound up in this job are the hopes and aspirations of the whole human race.

Representative Andrew J. May of Kentucky

American fighting men look to you never to fail them, not even for an hour; never to fumble, never to falter, never to look backward, never to compromise with the evil that they fight.

Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear

Biographical Lines

Christopher Latham Sholes

1819-1890

CHRISTOPHER Sholes was the inventor of the typewriter.
Born in Pennsylvania, the boy went to school very young.
At fourteen he was already apprenticed to a printer.
One of his brothers had established a newspaper in Wisconsin.
Young Chris soon accepted a post on its staff and went West.
Errands often took him to the prosperous town of Milwaukee.
Finally he settled there and became a newspaper editor.
As he entered the composing room one day, he found it empty.
The men were out on strike. There was no one to do the work.
Looking at the idle presses Sholes couldn't help thinking:
"If only there were a machine to do the typesetting for us!"
And this started the young editor on an inventive career.

* * *

HE TRIED to build a typesetting machine but all in vain.
At this time he was also making blankbooks and ticket coupons.
These were numbered by metal stamps of the old fashioned kind.
"Why not invent a device to perform the work?" thought Sholes.
He discussed this plan with his friend, Sam Soule, a printer.
Together they experimented in the loft of an old shop.
Sholes' model took form, finally proving a glorious success.
At the sight of such an achievement, a neighbor exclaimed:
"Now you should make a machine to print words in the same way!"
This man was not the first to think of a writing machine.
Two models had already been invented but without success.
Sholes was working on the idea when he read an exciting editorial.
The article described a typewriter just invented in Alabama.
"Typewriting is one of the things of the future," said the author.
"Pens must sooner or later become obsolete for general use."
This new machine struck Sholes as being very complicated.
He was sure that he could invent a far more simple one.
Fired with enthusiasm he embarked on his project at once.

* * *

MONTHS passed, months of concentrated, arduous toil.
A new typing machine came into being in Sholes' little shop.
It printed no other letter than the "W" over and over again.
But this alone was promising, and the inventor worked on.
Together with Sam Soule he produced a model easily patented.
The new machine printed capitals only but it printed them well.
Fascinated, Sholes typed hundreds of letters to correspondents.
One of these letters reached a Mr. Densmore of Pennsylvania.
"May I buy a share in your patent?" wrote the man by return.
"Yes," replied Sholes, "if you pay all expenses to date."
Densmore agreed before he knew what these expenses were.
And the inventor continued to patiently improve his machine.

* * *

SOME FIFTY models were tested over a period of five years.
Then the time came for the machine to be built by an expert.
"Let us take it to Remington's," decided the two partners.
Remington and Sons were manufacturing firearms at that time.
The officials grasped the value of Sholes' invention at once.
They asked to buy the patent rather than to manufacture it.
After his years of struggle he jumped at an offer of ready cash.
He accepted a sum of $12,000 for his share of the patent.
Soon the plant was turning out 800 machines a week. . . .
Sholes remained in Milwaukee where he built new models.
His invention was to revolutionize office work the world over.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

Copyright, 1942, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Daily Quotation

There will be always one or two who hold
Earth's coin of less account than fairy gold;
Their treasure, not the spoil of crowds and kings,
But the dim beauty at the heart of things.

—MISS L. M. LITTLE

In Lighter Vein

Brief Message

When Lord Napier was conducting a campaign in British India against the natives of the state of Scinde, pronounced "Sinned," he sent a message from the field to England's War Office which perhaps has no counterpart for brevity.

The massage came, a single Latin word:

"Peccavi."

Translated, it became: "I have sinned."

And the War Office knew, with its tongue in its cheek, that Lord Napier had taken Scinde.—Pathfinder.

Logical Question

Sister Sue was not quite three. One day she went visiting a neighbor and the neighbor gave her a peach. Sue examined the fruit for a long, long while, and finally the neighbor said: "Sue, don't you like peaches?" Upon which the three-year-old asked: "Do I have to eat the cloth on it?"

Heard at the Game

Baseball Fan: "Why is it that a girl can never catch a ball like a man?"

His Wife: "Don't you know, dear, that a man is so much easier to catch."

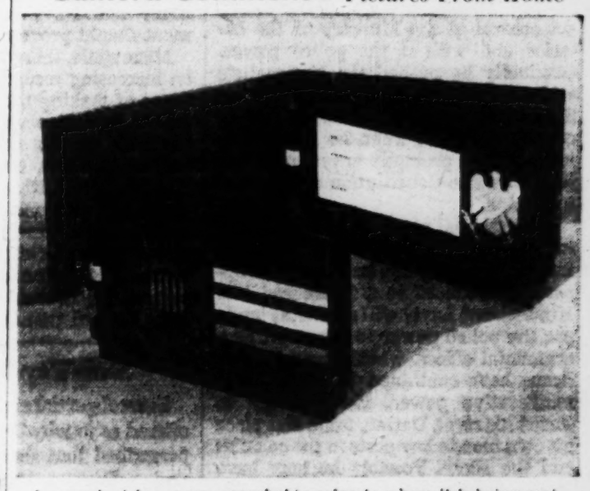
Army Thoughtfulness

Westmorland, Eng.

The human side of army life was shown in a small incident here recently. A convoy just returned from Ireland and moving south had to pass through the village of G——. A young private, whose home was in this village, telegraphed to his mother to be on the lookout as they passed her cottage. What was his surprise, then, to learn that the lorry on which he was riding had been ordered to stop, while the rest of the convoy kept going, so that he and his mother might have a few minutes together.

A small but much appreciated act of thoughtfulness on the part of a senior officer.

Camera Comment—*Pictures From Home*

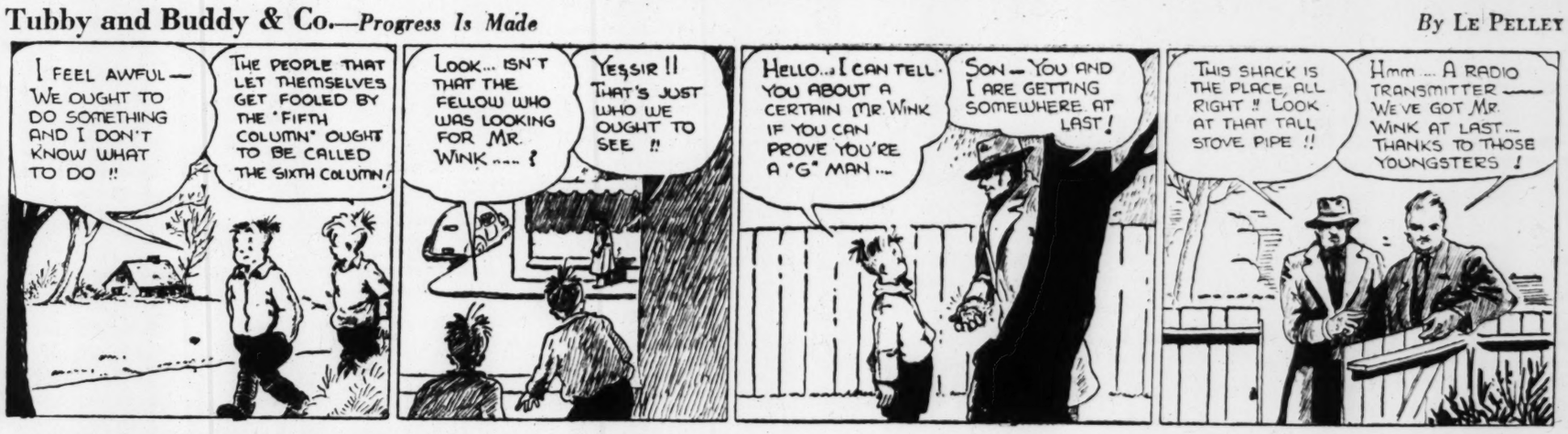


A smart, trim, new snapshot album, particularly designed for use by the folks at home who want to send some pictures to the boys in camp, has just been introduced by Kodak. Called the Pictures From Home Album, this neat little book measures just 6 x 4 inches in size and has ten dark blue leaves which will hold 20 large size snapshots. In addition there is space on the flyleaf for the names of the sender and the soldier, sailor or marine to whom it is being sent.

Supplied complete with mailing envelope, the Pictures From Home Album has a sturdy cardboard cover, black on the outside, red inside. The military emblem cover design and lettering is in gray, while stripes of red, white, and blue add a colorful touch to the cover. The binding consists of three plastic spirals: one each of red, white, and blue. The albums retail at 35 cents each.

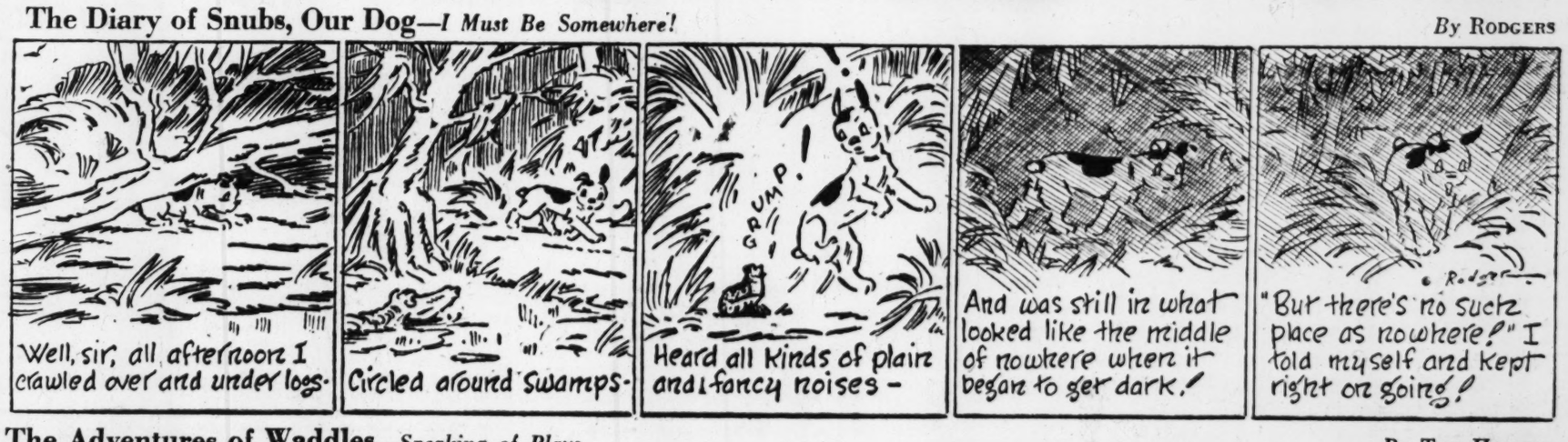
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Progress Is Made*

By LE PELLEY


I FEEL AWFUL— WE OUGHT TO DO SOMETHING AND I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO !!
THE PEOPLE THAT LET THEMSELVES GET FOOLED BY THE "FIFTH COLUMN" OUGHT TO BE CALLED THE SIXTH COLUMN!
LOOK... ISN'T THAT THE FELLOW WHO WAS LOOKING FOR MR. WINK ... ?
YESSIR !! THAT'S JUST WHO WE OUGHT TO SEE !!
HELLO... I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT A CERTAIN MR. WINK IF YOU CAN PROVE YOU'RE A "G" MAN ...
SON — YOU AND I ARE GETTING SOMEWHERE AT LAST!
THIS SHACK IS THE PLACE, ALL RIGHT !! LOOK AT THAT TALL STOVE PIPE !!
Hmm ... A RADIO TRANSMITTER — WE'VE GOT MR. WINK AT LAST... THANKS TO THOSE YOUNGSTERS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Must Be Somewhere!*

By RODGERS


Well, sir, all afternoon I crawled over and under logs-
Circled around swamps-
GRUMP!
Heard all kinds of plain and fancy noises -
And was still in what looked like the middle of nowhere when it began to get dark!
"But there's no such place as nowhere!" I told myself and kept right on going!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Speaking of Plays*

By THE HAGERS

BEAN SOUP TODAY
I MET 'SWAT' MALLARD ON THE STREET. OPPOSING TEAMS HIS HITS DEFEAT.
"YOU'RE ON YOUR WAY, SWAT, I SUPPOSE, TO CRACK A FEW BALLS ON THE NOSE."
A SHUDDER PASSED THROUGH MALLARD'S FRAME. "SIR, I'M NOT GOING TO THE GAME.
I HAVE A CLASS ON CERTAIN DAYS. I TALK ON SHAKESPEARE AND HIS PLAYS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Nazi Pattern for France

When the tragedy of France came to the stage of defeat in 1940, Pierre Laval cast himself to play Hitler to Marshal Pétain's Hindenburg. But Laval lacked both Hitler's popular following and his militant party machine. When he organized what looked like a coup to supplant Pétain the Marshal threw him out, and for months resisted all Berlin's pressures to permit the sinister "White Tie" to return to Vichy.

Now that Laval has come back, can he play the Hitler role? It is unlikely. But prospects of active collaboration are so much greater that changes in the whole war picture are almost inevitable, and, indeed, have begun with Washington's recalling Ambassador Leahy for consultation. For there is evidence that this time Laval will have real power and will try to acquire complete control in France—under Berlin.

It may be remembered that Hitler obtained only a toehold in the German government when he became Chancellor in January, 1933. The Nazis were a minority in the Reichstag, depending on the Nationalists' support. But Hitler got control of the Ministry of the Interior and with it the police power. Gradually he pushed the Nationalists aside, and engineered the Reichstag fire to discredit the Communists so they could be ejected. Then he had a majority, which promptly gave him power to change the Constitution and rule as a dictator.

One essential parallel Laval is following: He has the police power in the new set-up at Vichy, and Pétain is apparently reduced to a figurehead like Hindenburg. Laval will doubtless try to use the police power to purge all governmental offices, where many Republicans have continued to exercise administrative power. He will try to thrust his rival, Darlan, aside and place his own men in key posts in the colonies and the Navy. Possibly he may have the Gestapo doing the job, as it has done in Italy, relegating Mussolini to a spectator's role.

How long will it take Laval to consolidate his power? He may have trouble with Darlan and the Navy. The new outbreak of anti-Nazi violence in France give Laval and Berlin warning that their time may be short. Hitler is manifestly impatient. Otherwise he would not have risked open revolt by pushing this universally distrusted Quisling back upon France.

The Nazis may not be satisfied to wait for Laval's police or the Gestapo to take over; they may send in troops. The naming of Field Marshal von Runstedt to prepare the Nazi-held coast against invasion indicates that Berlin is uneasy. Apparently it wants to make sure that possible British-American landings will not start a general uprising in France. The presence of much stronger Nazi air forces over France in the last two weeks also shows Nazi awareness of the danger of leaving France too weakly guarded in order to start a big drive in the East.

Laval will never be a Hitler. For he cannot get the measure of popular support Hitler won in Germany. The basic fact is that the Nazi "new order" is not exportable. The French people have rejected it under the mild pressures of Petain and may reject it more violently under Laval's open Quislinging. And however fast he moves to consolidate his power, he will probably prove too slow for Berlin—which cannot wait until Commando raids turn to a major invasion.

Patriot Re-Defined

As Massachusetts and Maine commemorate the firing of "the shot heard round the world" in the Battle of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, a new significance is present in this Patriots' Day. No longer does patriot signify simply "one who loves his country and zealously guards it."

This was the meaning in Periclean Athens, five centuries before the Christian era. And prior to Pearl Harbor, such a definition was still accepted by a great many Americans. Today, the narrower boundaries defining a patriot, as well as a people, have melted away before the mighty compulsion toward a unified world.

It must give us pause to realize that a concept which has stood as apparently fixed for seven centuries can in less than five months cast off its shackles and soar to splendid new meaning. No longer need we be puzzled by the age-old question, Who is my neighbor? At this hour, Americans are reaching out to claim as comrades those patriots staunchly defending the true and enduring in every quarter of the globe.

Women Are Ready to Serve

Passage by the House of Representatives of the Maas Bill to enroll women in the United States Naval Reserve, brings closer to realization one of the opportunities eagerly awaited by Miss and Mrs. America for enlarged service with the armed forces. Women already are employed in navy yards, army camps, and other military establishments. They are being sought by the Army Signal Corps for radio and telephone work, and are in great demand for navy engineering.

The Maas Bill and the Edith Nourse Rogers Bill, which is now awaiting passage by the Senate, would provide for actual feminine enlistments, the one in the Naval Reserve and the other in an Army Auxiliary, and thus allow assignment to posts at present filled only by men. Both bills are designed to relieve Army and Navy men for sea and field duty, by replacing them with women in clerical jobs, aircraft warning service, and in many other types of work for which women are well suited, and in some instances better qualified than men. Need for such legislation has been established by Army and Navy officials, and enactment should proceed without delay.

Meanwhile, there is being manifested an increasing recognition of the importance of making the most efficient use of the vast reserve of woman power available in this country beyond the half million now engaged in war production. Recruiting by the United States Employment Service of a women's land army for work on farms and the consideration being given to a nationwide voluntary registration of women for defense jobs are desirable steps toward that end.

One-Way Unionism

Several partial explanations might be offered as to why the War Labor Board prescribed that the International Harvester Company include a "maintenance of membership" clause in its union contracts covering eight plants, but none of the explanations completely justify the decision or reconcile it to the need for a clear labor policy in the crucial wartime situation.

One might have surmised that the board felt the most urgent need was to maintain a front against inflation and hence compromised the union security issue to resist an increase in basic hourly rates. But the same order included a rise of 4½ cents an hour in pay, and the majority opinion by Dean Wayne L. Morse urges rather that the unions must be given something for having renounced the right to strike during the emergency. Roger D. Lapham, an employer member, wrote in an earlier case that every group must make war sacrifices; and that if labor is to be given the concessions it might have obtained by striking, it actually will be surrendering nothing.

Again, some defenders of the maintenance of membership clause cite certain experience to argue that a man who was a union member at the time a working contract was negotiated should be obliged to remain a member for the duration of that contract. In a few instances men have withdrawn from the original union, joined a rival, made new demands, declared they were no longer bound by former pledges, and avoided the discipline of union officers who desired to act in good faith.

This would provide some justification of the clause if the worker knew he was assuming a one-year or two-year obligation when he joined the union. But even the board's device of submitting the question to a plant referendum leaves the matter a majority mandate rather than an individual decision. Preferable would be the proposal for a ten-day period in which employees could say whether they wished to pledge union membership for the term of the contract.

Finally, Chairman William H. Davis has always contended that the board was not establishing a labor policy or setting precedents but rather dealing with each case "on its merits." There is some logic in this, since the board is not a legislative authority but quasi-judicial. Courts judge cases on their merits so far as differences of circumstances present different cases. Yet judicial decisions necessarily become precedents for similar cases.

Moreover, communities have need of some codifying of standards wrought from experience and especially some legislative declaration of public policy in periods of crisis. The process of improvising case by case is slow and uncertain for emergency conditions. Congress may well have to take over by freezing the open or closed shop status of unions or otherwise establishing a considered wartime labor policy.

The Bookshelf

Manual for Recruits

LETTERS TO A SOLDIER, by George Whiting Seaton (New York: Dutton. $1), seems to be a kind of manual for recruits. It is made up of fourteen authentic letters, sent by a foster-father to his son. They tell the 25-year-old soldier how to get along in the army. The author was a soldier in the last World War and worked his way up from private to lieutenant.

The recruit to whom he writes is a sculptor and therefore may be considered a member of the "intelligentsia." Plainly he was not used to camp life, to constant, strenuous exercise and to a rather confining régime of rigid discipline. He was used to a nice home and pleasant work, to friends and a certain amount of adulation. Such a youth, naturally, might feel very lonely and unhappy in an infantry camp.

The foster father of this soldier realized, of course, that the lonely, sometimes rather rebellious, often discouraged boy would appreciate letters, remembrances, a few handclasps and an occasional pat on the back. That is what a myriad fathers have felt. In half the homes in our land, when a father rises or goes to bed or sits down to a meal where there is an empty chair, he thinks of his soldier son and would like to write something that would lighten burdens and clear away clouds.

Mr. Seaton has done this. He writes of the flag and impressive camp ceremonies, of getting ahead in the army, of good relations with officers, of the meaning of salutes, of "homesickness," of boredom, of the terrible task of learning to kill, of morale. Most of his advice is very good, many of his words are inspiring. A few of his comments on labor and on the last peace are quite one-sided, but most of his opinions are balanced, reasonable and wholesome. He has no ax to grind, no little private or party banners to wave. He knows what the war is about, he appreciates America, understands the need of patriotism and deeply loves his soldier son. So he is a good counsellor.

His profession is preparing guidebooks; this is a soldier's guidebook on how to get around. The style seems rather stilted. But that is far better than crude slang or excessive sentimentality.

In a kind of valedictory letter after a visit to camp, the author says, "(I saw) all was very well with you. It was not merely that you seemed an inch taller and that your shoulders were two inches wider than when I had seen you six weeks ago—it was something inside that had grown so exactly right. It shone from your eyes. It sounded in your voice, it was in the clasp of your hand and in the evenness of your step." R. H. M.

Our Readers Say—

Cold Facts and Cold Storage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A news article several months ago about "Cold Keeps Six Weeks' Old Cake Fresh," contained a number of errors. It seems to the writer that you probably will appreciate getting accurate data on this industry. As I have attempted to investigate the start of the food locker business, I am sending you the following information:

As far as I can ascertain, the first locker in the United States was installed in 1917 at Centralia, Washington, and was brought out by Mr. J. A. Winchell, the owner. He had some friends who wished to store material during the summer in his ice plant and he conceived the idea of building boxes like a post office lock box and putting them in his ice room.

The next locker in the United States, as far as the writer can find out, was in 1923 at the Puritan Creamery in Walla Walla, Washington, where a room was added to an existing cold storage to handle about 200 lockers. Previous to that, this firm had been selling boxes and box space which were simply piled one on the other unlocked, in their low temperature room.

I believe no person, aside from Mr. Winchell, and certainly no firm, can claim the credit for having foreseen the locker industry or having started it.

It was actually forced on the entire refrigeration industry by the women of the Northwest. The start of berry quick-freezing was probably here in Washington State in 1898 when a sourdough restaurant man started a series of restaurants in Seattle. This man, Chauncey Wright, had operated a restaurant in Alaska and some of his berries had been frozen in shipment. He allowed them to thaw and used them in pies and found them highly satisfactory.

Quick freezing of berries continued with some success from that time on until 1911 when it really was started as an industry. The housewives of the Northwest had seen their berries in barrels and tin containers frozen and had tasted these berries the following year. A few of these women started putting up berries in quart jars and having these berries frozen at local storage plants.

Articles noted in "Time" magazine about a year ago placed the credit for starting this portion of the refrigeration industry on the shoulders of one man in Omaha and another in Chicago. The writer's investigations showed that these people had nothing to do with the locker industry until it was a full-fledged and going concern in the Northwest, at about the same date as you fix in your article, around 1935. At that time there were over 4,000 individual lockers in the State of Washington, all full and all serving their owners in a highly satisfactory manner.

Seattle, Wash. F. W. KNOWLES

Paper Conservation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to add a word or two on this matter of paper conservation. In our home we are endeavoring to co-operate in every effort possible in the conservation plan, and our two small children save every tiny scrap of paper for the Army. This and all cartons are placed in a large barrel for collection by the Salvation Army.

Our small son returned from kindergarten the other day carrying a huge cardboard carton which he had found, saying I should add it to the collections we had for the Army, and informed me, "We really shouldn't let people waste these big boxes, so I brought it home." MARGARET L. PATTON

Waukegan, Ill.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Get a Bigger Watchdog!

Half Crown Walk

On a Scottish Island

"No, don't roll the paste. Just flatten gently. This way."

Annie was showing Mrs. Ramsay, the provost's "leddy," who lived next door, how to make Scottish shortbread. The table was by a sunny window, and beyond, the fragrant garden stretched as far as Drumwiddrie Wood. It was a pleasant place, that kitchen, with scrubbed "dressers" and polished brass. Annie's young brothers kept coming and going until Bella Muir, the "servant lass," grumbled: "A braw floor I'll hae the morn, and it the Sabbath, wi' these bairns tramping in and oot."

Annie appealed to them. "There won't be any samples here for ever so long. You could go over to Georgie Todd's for the week-end cakes. Here's a penny for each of you. Buy yourselves some sweeties while you're there." As they started off she called, "No shorty, of course." To us she remarked that Miss Todd's shortbread was not popular, but that she persistently tried to push a piece of it into every lot of pastry she sold.

* * *

Some time later, when the boys returned, they brought news of an approaching sou'wester. We hurried to the front of the house to look out on the water, for on the Scottish island, a sudden storm was often a dramatic sight. This one certainly was! Clouds, pouring blackly over jagged peaks on the horizon, were scudding towards us, waves were tumbling, spray blowing.

Suddenly Annie gave a start. "The oven!" she cried, and dashed from the room. Peering in at the neat squares, then in the process of baking, she pointed to one side, and cautioned her "pupil." "When those edges look like that, be sure to turn the pan." The "pupil" gazed admiringly. "Oh, Annie, how clever you are."

Mrs. Ramsay, a recent bride, had lived, as companion to a rich relation, for twenty years in European hotels. She knew almost nothing of household arts, but she spoke several languages, had tales to tell of far lands, played and sang; so Annie protested laughingly, "That's the word for you, not for me." Whereupon Bella Muir observed soberly, "Things aye seem unco when *we* canna do them." At which quaintly expressed bit of wisdom we all laughed. Bella, surprised and pleased, joined in.

That evening Annie and I sat by the drawing-room fire. The wind was singing in the eaves, the rain pattering against the many-paned "oriel." Across the bay a row of lighted windows glimmered. It was Saturday and the shops were still doing business. Then the 10 o'clock bell boomed from the church steeple and at once shutters were put up. It was unwritten law that all decent folk hied themselves home at that sound. Annie was puzzling over her weekly expenses. "Half-a-crown's hiding somewhere," she muttered.

* * *

It was perhaps twenty minutes or so afterwards that a knock came on the heavy outer door. It was Miss Georgie Todd of the bakery. She stalked in, slipping off her wet, hooded cape. "Sic a weather! A fire's fine welcome, even if it is an extravagance this time o' year." Then, with characteristic directness, "Did ye miss a half-crown the day?" Annie gave an astonished nod. "Well, here it is. I found it i' the penny till after the laddies had been in. If anither comes to you sae discolored it looks like a penny get Bella Muir to gie it a scour. This one gar't me to a gey mirky walk."

Annie expostulated, "Oh, Georgie, you should have waited."

The answer was simple and dignified. "I couldna enjoy the Sabbath if I was keeping by me what wasna mine." Then her glance fell on the silver cake-basket and her manner changed. "So ye've ta'en to making your ain shorty? What I make isna good enough for ye?"

Annie explained about Mrs. Ramsay, upon which Georgie retorted shrewdly, yet with a certain wistfulness, "So she doesna like my kind either." It occurred to Annie that now was an opportunity to do this staunch old friend a good turn. So she began: "Some prefer it darker than yours, Georgie."

Georgie was silent for a long moment. At length she stated slowly, "Folk are daft that stop learning. Let me hae a taste o' that." She nibbled critically, then nodded. "Faither aye insisted that shorty be fired just so long—that longer lost ye baith fuel and flavor, but," with dour honesty, "I'm thinking he was mistaken. Well, I'll be bidding ye good night."

Soon after that crisp, well-browned shortbread cakes were displayed in the bakery window, where formerly there had only been those of a pale shade and a crumbly consistency. The new brand was noticed immediately and in only a few weeks had acquired a modest, local fame. Referring to that fact, Georgie one morning made a frank admission. Meeting Annie on the water front, she said, "Yon half-crown walk was a fash at the time, but maist assuredly, I canna complain ower what came o't."

MABEL GREY GEHRING

Mirror of World Opinion

Populace Demands Action

We demand a War Law, commanding 100 per cent co-operation by both Management and Labor in all essential industries, and sweeping aside all obstacles to Total War Production, prohibiting all lock-outs by Management, and strikes by Labor. . . .

We further demand a sincere, impartial, vigorous Program to prevent all excess war profits, on one hand; and to encourage a greater contribution by our workers, on the other hand.

We recommend, for the duration of war, a lengthening of the standard week to forty-eight hours. This would not lower the basic wages under present law, nor prevent overtime bonus beyond forty-eight hours. It would not bar higher wages, based on merit or justified by the cost of living. But it would let our millions of patriotic workers do more for their country, and still get pay at standard rates for the additional hours. . . .

In fallen France, in all the conquered nations, where are the private gains of either Labor or Management?

Above all, we want Unity of our people—Unity of Action—and courageous, impartial, unselfish Leadership at Washington!—From a pledge adopted by a mass meeting of 5,000 citizens of Dallas, Texas.

The Wide Horizon

"Why Mr. Tupper Got An Upper"

By H. S. Hayward

Some unique railroad advertising is appearing in American newspapers these days. Above the names of some of the principal carriers are appearing straightforward explanations as to why not all passenger traffic can be accommodated at this time. Here are some examples:

The New Haven Railroad: "At the beginning of the war, with a successful six-year equipment-building program nearing completion, we were prepared to absorb the expected increases of wartime passenger and troop travel. But with tire rationing, and shipping shortages, the whole war picture has changed. . . . Despite our best efforts, trains are sometimes crowded. . . ."

The New York Central System: "We must handle both military and civilian travel with our present equipment, as priorities make it impossible to build new passenger cars at this time. . . ." The advertisement then goes on to explain why Mr. Tupper, "who likes to keep his chassis on the ground," climbed into an upper berth.

The Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad put it more bluntly thus: "This railroad is no longer operated primarily for the convenience of the traveling and shipping public. . . ."

Others are explaining to the public why the necessity for feeding soldiers in transit sometimes makes it impossible for trains to provide their usual dining-car service, why trains are sometimes unavoidably late, and why in certain instances stops at stations have been eliminated, or schedules shuffled.

* * *

It all adds up to this: Uncle Sam's rail carriers are currently hauling just about all they can haul. Nearly every engine capable of passing its Interstate Commerce Commission inspection is "pounding the high iron." Nearly every car capable of completing its run is carrying a load.

How much the picture has changed recently is brought home to the writer when he remembers the depression era that existed for railroads relatively few years ago. He recalls looking through the yards of a division point on a major Eastern carrier. Lined up as far as the eye could see on rusty tracks beside the back shops were scores of locomotives. From their funnels, no smoke billowed. Their driving rods hung motionless, half thrust into the steamless cylinders. Their cabs were boarded over, their tenders empty.

Elsewhere, the writer saw other rusty tracks—some filled with tank cars which could no longer compete with tankers and pipelines, some with damaged box cars not worth refitting in days of light traffic, some with coal hoppers rendered unnecessary by barge and truck competition.

Since then, most of these storage sidings have undergone heavy raids. Engines that had not turned a profitable wheel since 1929 were sent grunting out over mountains or plains or busy terminals. The sixteen wheels of the powerful Mallet freight locomotive began pounding their weight against the gravel-ballasted main line grades, instead of sinking into the cinders on the rotten crossties of sidings. Little old "teakettles," long displaced by more modern motive power, were called back into service as shifters and branch line haulers—as branch line equipment was hurried back onto the main line.

* * *

Only one thing keeps the railroads from being swamped right now—although the peak is not yet in sight, according to many experts. That factor is increased efficiency. The years when so much equipment rusted on the storage tracks had one beneficial effect. The dark depression days forced railroaders to nurse extra miles out of the equipment still in use, to cut the time needed for repairs, reduce maintenance, and increase revenue per ton-mile.

Today, this increased efficiency is paying dividends. Locomotives that have been pulled back into service now are being operated more efficiently than the day they were put "on the shelf." Some measure of this added skill in operation may be gained from estimates that last year's car-loadings were 50 per cent above those of 1932's low, yet the ton-miles soared 100 per cent.

In short, today's Casey Jones is making his Iron Horse perform just about twice as well as ten years ago. But even such increases in efficiency can do but little to relieve the pressure. Thus, in the not-very-distant future, the rail transportation bottleneck will have to be eased by other measures—measures which will perhaps make John Q. Citizen realize that nonmilitary train travel in wartime is a luxury that can continue only on a restricted scale.

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